

MISSOURI SENATE

**81st General Assembly
First Regular Session
1981**

**Senate Bills,
Committees and Members**



*Prepared by
Senate Research Staff and
Senate Division of Administration*



MISSOURI SENATE
JEFFERSON CITY

NORMAN L. MERRELL
STATE SENATOR
18TH DISTRICT
MONTICELLO, MISSOURI 63457

PRESIDENT PRO TEM
BOTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ROOM 423, STATE CAPITOL
(314) 751-4200

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI:

For the fourth year, the Missouri Senate is distributing a summary of all bills and joint resolutions introduced in the Senate to each public and college library in the state. My colleagues in the Senate and I believe that its distribution to libraries will prove informative to the great number of Missourians who are interested in and concerned with legislation pending before the General Assembly.

The booklet contains a numerical listing and summary of all bills and joint resolutions pre-filed in the Senate. A supplement will be issued later detailing all legislation filed between January 7, 1981, the first day of the legislature's current regular session, and the constitutional deadline for the filing of bills. The publications are all in loose-leaf form so that the supplement can easily be added to this booklet.

Timely information concerning the content and status of bills, dates of public hearings and results of key votes may be obtained through your local public library which is in direct contact with the Missouri State Library in Jefferson City through the "Legislative Hotline." Similar information may also be obtained by contacting the office of your own senator.

This booklet also contains other information which you may find of interest, including: (1) a topical index of Senate bills and joint resolutions, (2) the membership of each Senate committee, (3) a listing of the name, home and office addresses, and phone numbers of each senator and, (4) maps outlining each senatorial district.

We hope that this service proves beneficial for our state's citizens and that it demonstrates the true concern of the Senate that the workings of government become increasingly accessible to the people.

Sincerely,

Norman Merrell
President Pro Tem

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Alphabetical Listing of Senators	1
Maps of Senatorial Districts.....	3
Committee Assignments	7
Synopsis of Senate Bills and Joint Resolutions	9
Topical Index	i

MISSOURI STATE SENATORS

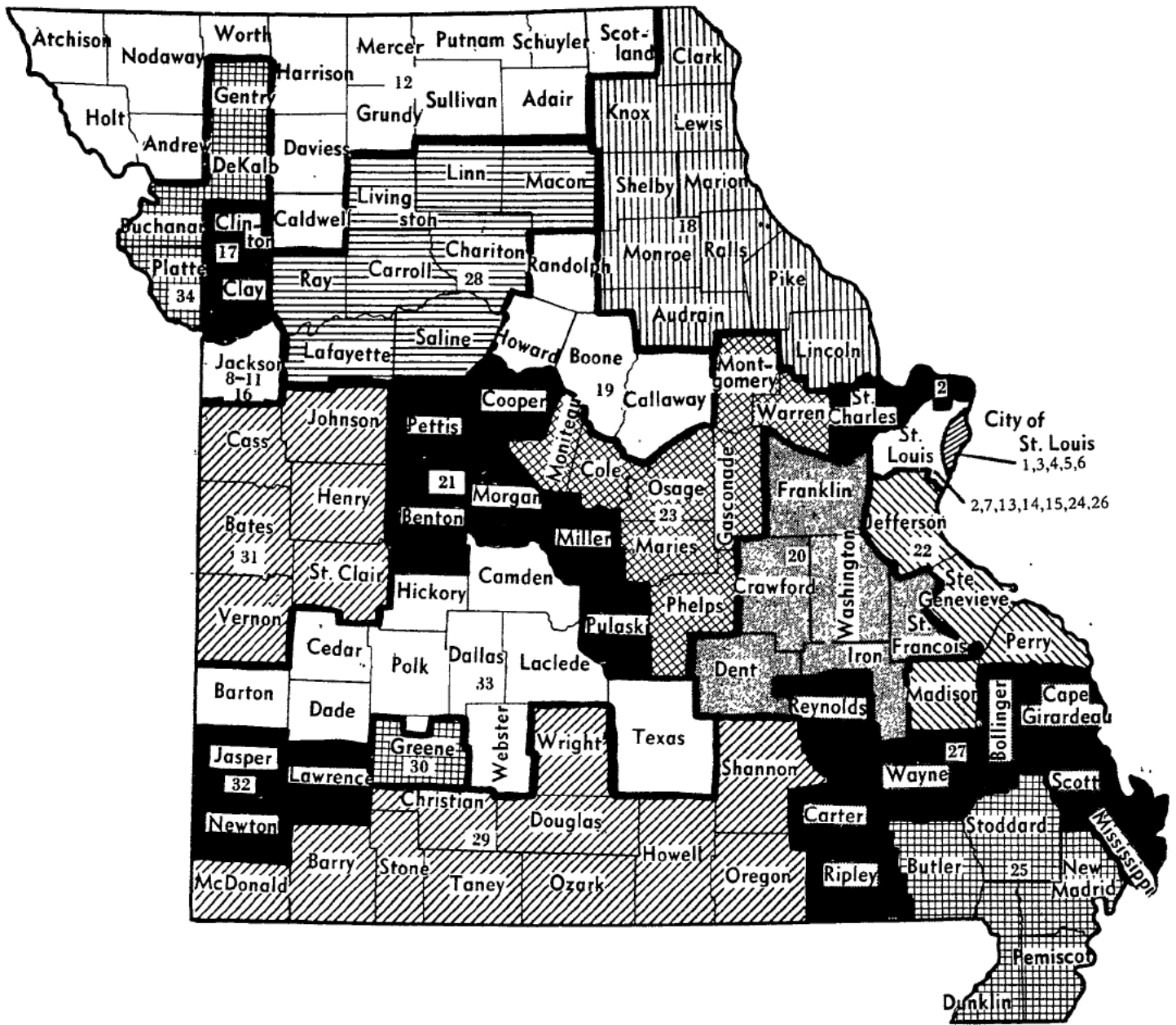
NAME	DISTRICT NO.	HOME ADDRESS	CAPITOL ADDRESS
Banks, J. B. "Jet"	5	1442a North Grand St. Louis, Missouri 63106 Ph. (314) 533-1900	Room 319 Ph. (314) 751-4650
Bild, Frank	15	7 Meppen Court St. Louis, Missouri 63128 Ph. (314) 843-7133	Room 320A Ph. (314) 751-3838
Bradshaw, Paul L.	30	705 Woodruff Building Springfield, Missouri 65805 Ph. (417) 831-2871	Room 426 Ph. (314) 751-4145
Caskey, Harold L.	31	312 North Havannah Butler, Missouri 64730 Ph. (816) 679-4162	Room 320 Ph. (314) 751-4116
Cox, Hardin	12	602 West Calhoun Rock Port, Missouri 64482 Ph. (816) 744-5367	Room 416 Ph. (314) 751-2742
Dennis, John	27	Rural Route 1, Box 576 Benton, Missouri 63736 Ph. (314) 262-3113	Room 428A Ph. (314) 751-2455
Dinger, Marvin	20	Route 1 Ironton, Missouri 63650 Ph. (314) 546-7497	Room 334 Ph. (314) 751-2947
Dirck, Edwin L.	24	10740 St. Xavier St. Ann, Missouri 63074 Ph. (314) 428-7101	Room 420 Ph. (314) 751-2340
Doctorian, David	28	Route 3, Box 213 Macon, Missouri 63552 Ph. (816) 385-3809	Room 431 Ph. (314) 751-4154
Dyer, Fred Frappier, Joe	2	Resigned <i>(Vacancy will be filled by a special election March 17, 1981.)</i>	Room 418 Ph. (314) 751-3645
Gannon, Clifford	22	725 Amvet Drive DeSoto, Missouri 63020 Ph. (314) 586-5951	Room 330 Ph. (314) 751-3327
Giles, Gwen B.	4	6048 W. Cabanne Place St. Louis, Missouri 63112 Ph. (314) 725-5172	Room 430 Ph. (314) 751-3266
Heflin, Clarence	16	2311 Queen Ridge Drive Independence, Missouri 64055 Ph. (816) 252-0488	Room 417 Ph. (314) 751-4487
Johnson, Robert T.	8	108 Noeleen Lane Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063 Ph. (816) 524-0236	Room 429 Ph. (314) 751-4228
Jones, A. Clifford	7	7 Willow Hill St. Louis, Missouri 63124 Ph. (314) 993-1060	Room 434 Ph. (314) 751-3206
Mathewson, James L.	21	806 West Broadway Sedalia, Missouri 65301 Ph. (816) 827-3671	Room 432 Ph. (314) 751-4771
Melton, Emory	29	Post Office Box 488 Cassville, Missouri 65625 Ph. (417) 847-4144	Room 419C Ph. (314) 751-2937

Missouri State Senate (continued)

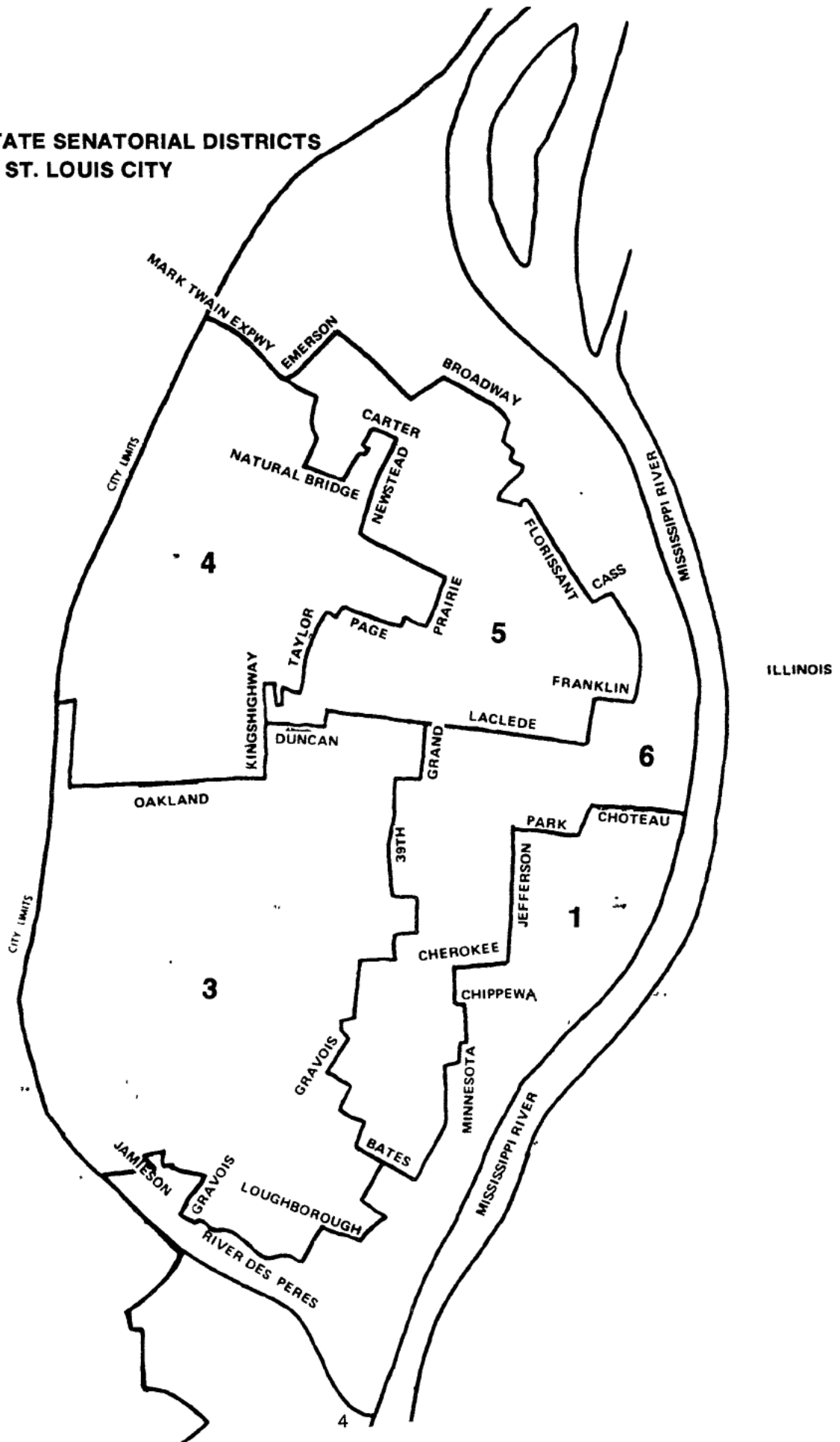
NAME	DISTRICT NO.	HOME ADDRESS	CAPITOL ADDRESS
Merrell, Norman	18	Monticello, Missouri 63457 Ph. (314) 767-5463	Room 423 Ph. (314) 751-4200
Mueller, Allan	6	8626 Church Road St. Louis, Missouri 63147 Ph. (314) 388-3462	Room 428B Ph. (314) 751-4526
Murphy, James W.	1	3742 Upton Street St. Louis, Missouri 63116 Ph. (314) 862-7400	Room 425 Ph. (314) 751-3780
Murray, George E.	26	763 New Ballas Road South Creve Coeur, Missouri 63141 Ph. (314) 569-1133	Room 433 Ph. (314) 751-4578
Panethiere, Henry A.	11	1301 Traders National Bank Building 1125 Grand Kansas City, Missouri 64106 Ph. (816) 842-9700	Room 421 Ph. (314) 751-2520
Russell, John T.	33	Post Office Box 93 Lebanon, Missouri 65536 Ph. (417) 532-2141	Room 419B Ph. (314) 751-4166
Schneider, John D.	14	2259 Ainsworth St. Louis, Missouri 63136 Ph. (314) 421-2762	Room 422 Ph. (314) 751-4106
Scott, John E.	3	6659 Lindenwood Place St. Louis, Missouri 63109 Ph. (314) 352-7934	Room 419A Ph. (314) 751-3644
Snowden, Phillip H.	17	6317 Northeast Antioch Road Kansas City, Missouri 64119 Ph. (816) 455-0505	Room 427 Ph. (314) 751-4524
Swinton, Lee Vertis	9	6446 Indiana Kansas City, Missouri 64132 Ph. (816) 471-6515	Room 331A Ph. (314) 751-3785
Tinnin, Nelson B.	25	Post Office Box 288 Hornersville, Missouri 63855 Ph. (314) 737-2618	Room 333 Ph. (314) 751-3301
Uthlaut, Ralph, Jr.	23	Route 1 New Florence, Missouri 63363 Ph. (314) 252-4365	Room 415 Ph. (314) 751-4723
Webster, Richard M.	32	1725 South Garrison Carthage, Missouri 64836 Ph. (417) 673-1906	Room 331 Ph. (314) 751-2306
Wiggins, Harry	10	7817 Terrace Kansas City, Missouri 64114 Ph. (816) 333-8383	Room 321 Ph. (314) 751-2788
Wilson, Roger	19	1101 Lakeview, Suite G Columbia, Missouri 65201 Ph. (314) 871-8181	Room 424 Ph. (314) 751-4727
Wilson, Truman E.	34	2002 North 35th Terrace St. Joseph, Missouri 64506 Ph. (816) 233-4215	Room 221 Ph. (314) 751-3750
Woods, Harriett	13	7147 Princeton Avenue University City, Missouri 63130 Ph. (314) 726-3386	Room 329 Ph. (314) 751-4010

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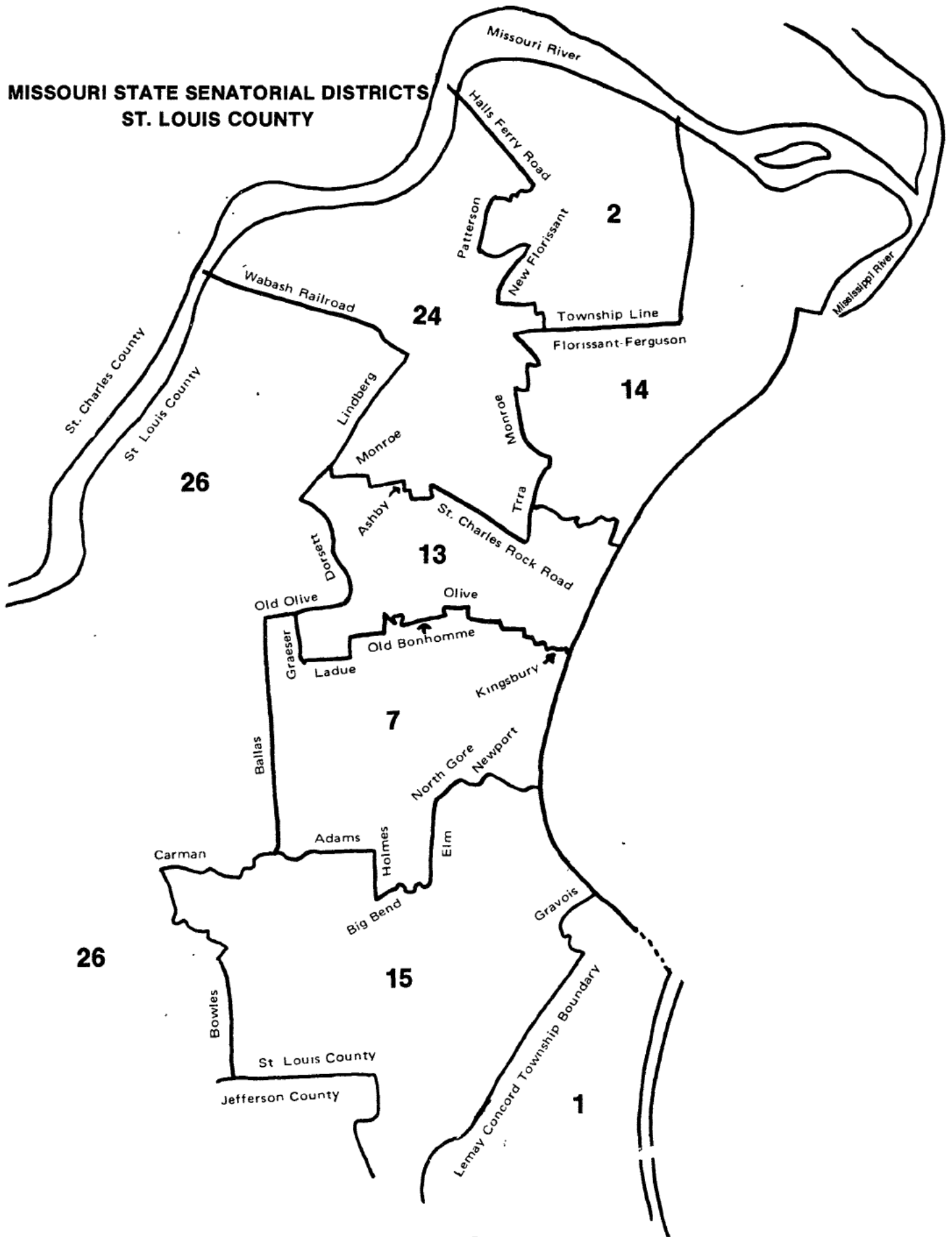
The Thirty-four SENATORIAL DISTRICTS of Missouri



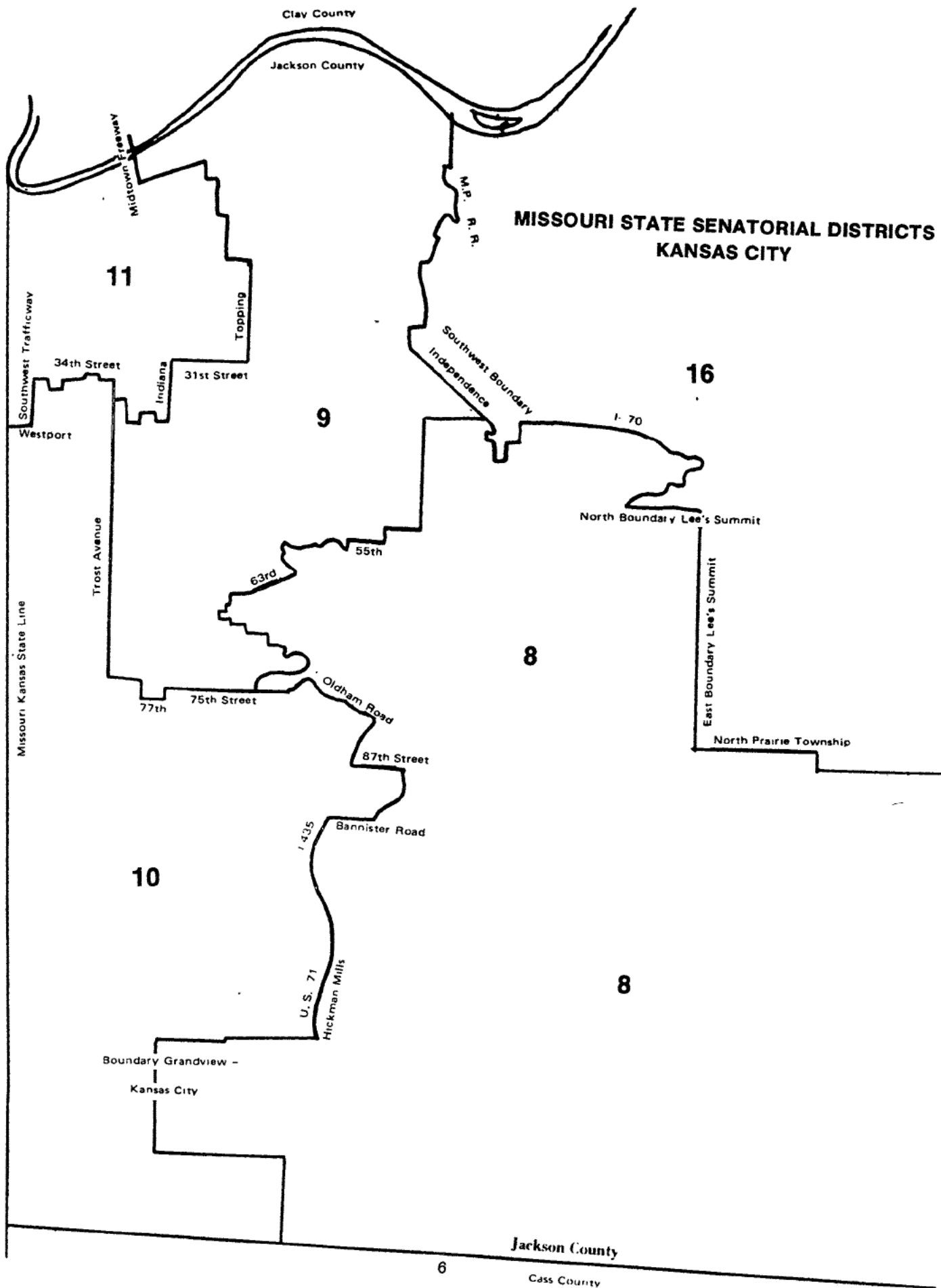
MISSOURI STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
ST. LOUIS CITY



**MISSOURI STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
ST. LOUIS COUNTY**



**MISSOURI STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
KANSAS CITY**



SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

81ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Accounts, Assignments and Clerical Forces

Senators: Scott, Chairman
Merrell, Vice-chairman
Dinger
Dennis
Gannon
Murphy
Webster
Murray
Bradshaw

Agriculture, Conservation, Parks and Tourism

Senators: Tinnin, Chairman
Dennis, Vice-chairman
Gannon
Cox
Wilson, R. (19th)
Caskey
Doctorian
Russell
Uthlaut

Apportionment, Elections, Military and Veterans Affairs

Senators: Heflin, Chairman
Banks, Vice-chairman
Murphy
Wiggins
Dirck
Caskey
Russell
Melton
Bild

Appropriations

Senators: Dirck, Chairman
Banks, Vice-chairman
Tinnin
Wiggins
Heflin
Murphy
Merrell
Bradshaw
Webster
Jones

Banks, Banking and Financial Institutions

Senators: Cox, Chairman
Mueller, Vice-chairman
Dinger
Banks
Gannon
Schneider
Murray
Johnson
Doctorian
Uthlaut

State Budget Control

Senators: Merrell, Chairman
Tinnin, Vice-chairman
Gannon
Schneider
Dirck
Cox
Jones
Murray

Constitutional Amendments and Reorganization

Senators: Gannon, Chairman
Snowden, Vice-chairman
Dinger
Woods
Wiggins
Swinton
Bild
Doctorian
Melton

Corrections

Senators: Dennis, Chairman
Mathewson, Vice-chairman
Heflin
Giles
Wilson, T. (34th)
Mueller
Murray
Doctorian

Criminal Jurisprudence

Senators: Schneider, Chairman
Caskey, Vice-chairman
Woods
Snowden
Giles
Swinton
Webster
Bild
Murray

Education

Senators: Tinnin, Chairman
Wilson, R., Vice-chairman
Heflin
Wilson, T. (34th)
Mathewson
Woods
Uthlaut
Russell
Melton

State Fiscal Affairs

Senators: Dirck, Chairman
Heflin, Vice-chairman
Tinnin
Banks
Webster
Bradshaw
Jones

Gubernatorial Appointments

Senators: Merrell, Chairman
Heflin, Vice-chairman
Snowden
Gannon
Banks
Scott
Webster
Uthlaut

Insurance

Senators: Murphy, Chairman
Cox, Vice-chairman
Wilson, T. (34th)
Wilson, R. (19th)
Banks
Scott
Johnson
Uthlaut
Webster

Senate Standing Committees (continued)

Interstate Cooperation

Senators: Murphy, Chairman
Giles, Vice-chairman
Caskey
Snowden
Johnson

Judiciary

Senators: Dinger, Chairman
Schneider, Vice-chairman
Caskey
Panethiere
Wiggins
Melton
Bradshaw
Bild
Murray

Labor & Management Relations

Senators: Dirck, Chairman
Panethiere, Vice-chairman
Scott
Wiggins
Murphy
Giles
Jones
Russell

Legislative Research

Senators: Cox, Chairman
Mueller, Vice-chairman
Heflin
Giles
Dinger
Webster
Russell
Bild
Bradshaw
Murray

Local Government, Fees & Salaries

Senators: Scott, Chairman
Dennis, Vice-chairman
Mathewson
Mueller
Snowden
Dirck
Johnson
Melton
Doctorian

Municipal Corporations, Railroads, Private Corporations, Urban Affairs, and Housing

Senators: Banks, Chairman
Wiggins, Vice-chairman
Murphy
Swinton
Panethiere
Wilson, T. (34th)
Bild
Johnson
Webster

Public Health, Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, Welfare, Medicaid & Consumer Protection

Senators: Wiggins, Chairman
Banks, Vice chairman
Swinton
Schneider
Woods
Wilson, R. (19th)
Bild
Murray
Doctorian

Roads, Highways, Industrial Development, Energy & Environment

Senators: Dennis, Chairman
Wilson, T., Vice-Chairman
Panethiere
Gannon
Tinnin
Dinger
Russell
Uthlaut

Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Miscellaneous Bills

Senators: Dinger, Chairman
Cox, Vice-chairman
Scott
Mathewson
Merrell
Jones
Bradshaw

State Departments and Governmental Affairs

Senators: Gannon, Chairman
Swinton, Vice-chairman
Dennis
Murphy
Panethiere
Mueller
Melton
Doctorian
Russell

Ways and Means

Senators: Cox, Chairman
Woods, Vice-chairman
Tinnin
Dirck
Snowden
Dennis
Johnson
Webster

SYNOPSIS OF SENATE BILLS

81st General Assembly, First Regular Session

SB 1—(Tinnin)—Relates to various taxes and state aid to school districts.

This bill repeals sections 143.011, 143.021, 143.071, 144.021, 144.285, 144.440, 149.015, 163.011, 163.021, 163.031, 163.033, 163.036, 163.061, 163.071, 164.011, 165.011, RSMo 1978, and section 144.020, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof 15 new sections.

This bill provides for increased state funding for school districts and a revised method of distributing that aid. The current foundation formula would be repealed and, beginning with the 1982-83 school year, each school district would receive aid in an amount equal to the statewide average per pupil operating cost computed over the three preceding school years. Certain types of costs and state aid would be exempted from this formula: free textbooks, special programs, transportation, food services, vocational/technical programs, and aid to school districts providing junior colleges. Aid for these programs would continue on the current basis.

The school property tax levy for each district for the calendar year of 1982 would be reduced to the constitutional minimum of \$1.25 per \$100 assessed valuation. After that year, the property tax could be increased in accordance with the Constitution and the provisions of chapter 164, RSMo.

The additional state aid would come from revenue raised from several tax increases in the bill. The marginal rates for the state income tax would be increased by 1/2 of 1 percentage point for each of the current brackets, which go up \$9,000. The brackets would be extended, with progressive increases in the marginal rates, to \$20,000 (with a rate of 12% for all income over \$20,000). The corporation income tax would increase from 5% to 8%. The state sales tax would go from 3% to 4%, with the Director of Revenue getting the authority to establish appropriate brackets. Finally, the tax on a cigarette would increase from 4 1/2 to 7 mills.

The bill has an effective date of January 1, 1982.

SB 2—(Tinnin)—Relates to state funding of community junior colleges.

This bill repeals section 163.191, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill defines "community junior colleges" and allows them to offer courses and programs outside their districts, with the prior approval of the Department of Higher Education, and to count the cost of such courses as "operating costs" for funding purposes. Schools deriving financial resources from local, state and federal sources and providing post-secondary education — including liberal arts and sciences as well as occupational and vocational/technical — leading to associate degrees or diplomas, but not including baccalaureate degrees, would be considered "community junior colleges".

SB 3—(Tinnin)—Relates to state funding of certain improvements for junior colleges

This bill repeals section 163.191, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would provide for state funding for maintenance and repair of facilities and grounds of junior colleges and for the purchase of equipment and furniture. The total amount

appropriated for such purposes could not exceed 10% of the appropriation for operating purposes during the previous year and would be distributed to each junior college district in the same proportion as operating funds were distributed during the previous year.

SB 4—(Webster)—Relates to a retirement plan for certain employees

This bill repeals section 70.615, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill empowers the board of hospital trustees of any hospital owned by a political corporation or subdivision to provide for the pensioning of its employees and the widows and minor children of deceased employees under a plan separate and apart from that provided by the Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System.

SB 5—(Webster)—Relates to credit transactions

This bill repeals sections 361.250, 362.265, 362.275, 365.120, 408.035 and 408.190, RSMo 1978, and sections 408.140, 408.231, 408.232, 408.234 and 408.300, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof eleven new sections.

This bill merely corrects drafting errors in House Bill 1195 as enacted in 1980. No substantive changes of law are involved.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 6—(Webster)—Relates to size limitations of motor vehicles

Repeals section 304.200 RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill relates to special permits issued by the chief engineer of the Missouri Highways and Transportation Department to vehicles exceeding size and weight limitations. The bill deletes the requirement that in order to secure the special permit, the load the vehicle is carrying be one that is not easily divisible.

SB 7—(Schneider)—Relates to educational programs for juveniles held in detention centers

This bill repeals section 211.141, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill requires special school districts and school districts not in a special school district to provide appropriate educational programs for juveniles held in jails or detention centers. The district in which the juvenile is held would be required to provide the programs; however a juvenile's district of residence, if different, would be required to pay part of the cost. Additional state aid is provided.

Any court ordering the detention of a juvenile would be required to notify the district responsible for providing the educational program within twenty-four hours, excluding legal holidays and weekends, of the detention.

SB 8—(Schneider)—Relates to the authority to file petitions in the juvenile court

The act provides that other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, in St. Louis County, the prosecuting attorney shall have the sole authority to file petitions invoking the

jurisdiction of the juvenile court pursuant to section 211.031, RSMo. Juvenile officers shall refer all cases involving such petitions to the prosecuting attorney for review and disposal.

SB 9—(Schneider)—Relates to compensation of juvenile court personnel

The bill repeals section 211.023, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that the juvenile court commissioners in counties of the first class having a charter form of government and in the City of St. Louis shall receive the same compensation as set by law for associate circuit judges.

SB 10—(Wilson - 34th)—Relating to the licensing of insurance agents, agencies and brokers

The bill repeals sections 375.012, 375.016, 375.018, 375.019, 375.021, 375.022, 375.023, 375.027, 375.061, 375.075, 375.081, 375.086, 375.091, 375.096, 375.106, 375.126, 375.141, 375.146 and 375.901, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof eighteen new sections, with an effective date.

This act generally revises the statutes pertaining to the examination and licensing of insurance agents. An application for examination for licensure as an agent and an application for licensure without examination must be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars. An applicant shall be notified of the results of the licensing examination within twenty working days, at which time he or she may begin to act as an agent. Certain applicants are exempted from the examination requirements.

The bill establishes an "Advisory Board on Insurance Agents' and Brokers' Examination" (formerly the "Advisory Board on Life Insurance Agents") to assist the Director of the Division of Insurance with his licensing and examination duties.

A license issued shall be effective until such time that the agent has been without an appointment by a company for a period of two years. At that time the director shall send the agent notice that the license will terminate within thirty working days. Any agent, broker or insurance agency holding a valid license on the effective date of this act will not be required to take an examination or pay a fee for said license. In addition, no insurance company is required to appoint any agent who is designated on the records of the Division of Insurance as representing the company as of the effective date of this act.

The bill requires every Missouri insurance company to notify the director of the appointment of an agent (with a five dollar fee) and the reason for the termination of an agent. The act also contains provisions relating to the licensure of insurance agencies and the renewal of an agency license on a biennial basis for a fee of twenty-five dollars.

The bill raises the application fee for licensure as a broker from ten to fifty dollars. Such licenses may be renewed on a biennial basis for a fee of fifty dollars. Brokers are required to notify the director of those companies with whom they place risks. Persons heretofore denied a broker's or agent's license because they were not legal residents of the state may be licensed under this act.

The bill contains other provisions relating to licensure. The effective date of the act is January 1, 1982.

SB 11—(Wilson - 34th)—Relating to capital and surplus requirements of certain insurance companies

The bill repeals section 379.080, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill stipulates that a stock company formed to do insurance business other than life insurance, which is autho-

rized to do business in a foreign country or a possession of the United States or has outstanding insurance or reinsurance contracts on risks located in a foreign country, may, with approval of the Director of Insurance, invest certain capital (remaining after legal capital and surplus requirements have been met) and other assets in securities, cash or other investments which are payable in the currency of the foreign country. Such securities, cash or other investments shall be substantially the same kinds and classes as those eligible for investment as otherwise provided by subsection 379.080(1). Further, the bill delineates the formula to be used in determining the permissible aggregate amount of foreign investment and cash.

This act also raises from four hundred thousand dollars each to eight hundred thousand dollars each the capital and surplus required for an insurance company to purchase a majority of the shares of another insurance company doing the kinds of business mentioned in subsection 1 of section 379.010 (all kinds of insurance, except life).

SB 12—(Wilson - 34th)—Relates to revenue limits provided in the Constitution of Missouri

This bill would enact four new sections providing implementation and clarification of Sections 16 to 24 of Article X of the Missouri Constitution as they pertain to appropriations and certain other matters. A working definition of "total state revenues" is provided in section 1 with a clarification of what funds the legislature may draw upon to provide for refunds, set forth in section 2. The definition of "total state revenues" is the net receipts into the state treasury, excluding all federal funds, which may only be withdrawn pursuant to an appropriation by the General Assembly or which stand appropriated by the Constitution. Section 3 further explains the revenue and expenditure balance requirement and section 4 authorizes the Commissioner of Administration to promulgate rules.

An emergency clause is also provided.

SB 13—(Merrell)—Relating to property taxes on certain classes of tangible personal property

This act would repeal sections 92.040, 137.010, 137.115 and 150.310, RSMo 1978, and section 150.040, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enact in lieu thereof five new sections.

This act would exclude grain and other agricultural crops in an unmanufactured condition from the license or tax base of merchants and manufacturers. Also, for personal property tax purposes, grain and other agricultural crops in an unmanufactured condition will be assessed at one-half percent of their true value. The act would become effective January 1, 1982.

SB 14—(Merrell)—Relating to load limits and length of certain motor vehicles

The bill repeals sections 304.057 and 304.170, RSMo Supp. 1980, and section 304.180, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The bill amends the annual registration fees and weight classifications for property carrying commercial motor vehicles, not including property carrying local commercial motor vehicles or land improvement contractors' commercial motor vehicles.

The bill increases from 18,000 pounds to 20,000 pounds the maximum allowable weight on one axle for vehicles or combination of vehicles operated on any primary or interstate highway, plus a distance not to exceed five miles from such highways. A provision in the bill states that no combination of vehicles operated by transporters of general freight shall be moved or operated on any highway in this state having a

greater weight than 14,000 pounds on a steering axle. The maximum weight allowed on any tandem axle for vehicles travelling on a primary or interstate highway is increased in the bill, from 32,000 pounds to 34,000 pounds.

This bill also lists the maximum load in pounds based on the distance in feet between the extreme axles allowed upon: (1) primary and interstate highways plus a distance not to exceed five miles from such highways and (2) secondary highways.

Under this act, the legal length for the combination of truck-trailers and semitrailers could not exceed sixty feet. Presently, an excess of fifty-five feet is not permitted.

SB 15—(Merrell)—Retirement system for certain sheriffs

This bill will establish a retirement system for the St. Louis City sheriff and for the sheriffs of all Missouri counties except class one charter counties.

After the effective date of this act, the appropriate fiscal officer of St. Louis City and all counties except class one charter counties shall deduct six percent of the annual statutory salary, including any other compensation, except mileage allowances, provided by law. Such funds shall be deposited with the Missouri Sheriffs' Association and placed in a Counties Special Law Enforcement Advisors Fund. The Missouri Sheriffs' Association shall be administrator of the fund and shall contract with a bank, insurance company or trust company licensed to do business in Missouri, to invest the fund in a private pension or annuity plan.

After January 1, 1985, money shall be paid out of the plan as provided in this act.

After January, 1985, any person who has served as an elected or appointed county sheriff for a total of twelve years or more in one or more counties and who is sixty-two years of age or older and otherwise qualified, may elect to serve as a special advisor in law enforcement. The governing body of the county in which the person last served as sheriff shall appoint the person as a special advisor in law enforcement for the remainder of his life.

The bill establishes benefits for sheriffs, their spouses and unemancipated children.

This act shall apply only to persons holding the office of sheriff on or after January 1, 1972. Persons serving as sheriff after this date, but not serving on the effective date of this act, may come under provisions of this act by meeting certain requirements.

Any payments under this act shall be treated as state retirement benefits and are to be exempt from any tax of the state of Missouri or any political subdivision or taxing body thereof.

SB 16—(Bradshaw)—Relating to the licensing of professions

This bill repeals numerous sections and enacts in lieu thereof some 90 new sections.

This bill makes a number of changes in the statutes relating to the various state boards which regulate professions. The major changes are:

1. **Fees and funds:** Recurring financial difficulties have plagued the boards because of difficulty in changing statutory fees and the requirement (in section 33.080) that moneys in special funds lapse to general revenue. This bill makes each board self-sustaining and gives the boards the authority to set their own fees. Two checks remain on these fees - one is the profession a board regulates and the other is the appropriations process, since a board can only spend what is appropriated regardless of the amount in its fund. SB 16 also makes the remaining revenue boards fund boards (except Hearing Aid Dealers, which is an advisory council and not a board, and Psychologists and Clinical Audiologists which are added to the

Healing Arts Fund) and exempts the funds from the lapse provision of section 33.080 until a fund contains, at the end of a biennium, twice (three times if the licensing period is longer than one year) the amount of the previous year's appropriation. This provides a cushion and eliminates the need for the illegal bank accounts now used to ease the problem.

2. **Staggered licensing:** In order to make better use of personnel by spreading the workload over the entire year, the director of the Division of Professional Registration is given authority to set the expiration dates for licenses. Each board is given authority to set the term or period of licensing, rather than requiring annual renewal as the statutes now do.

3. **Complaint procedures:** Each board is required to establish a complaint procedure by rule. Some boards have well-publicized and orderly procedures known to the public and practitioners; others do not. This would require all to establish such procedures.

4. **Clarification of reorganization:** SB 16 attempts to clarify the intent of the 1974 state reorganization in regard to the control over personnel. The division would perform, upon request from any board, the clerical functions relating to the issuance and renewal of licenses - without any authority to decide who gets one - and would hire the staff to do this. Collecting and accounting for money and, in general, financial management functions would also be the responsibility of the division. Board personnel, defined to specifically include executive secretaries, attorneys, investigators, inspectors and secretarial support staff for these positions, would be hired by the board and perform the functions prescribed by the board. Neither the division nor the department would have any control over such positions.

SB 17—(Bradshaw)—Expands the definition of "in transit property" for property tax

The bill would repeal section 137.093, RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof seven new sections.

This bill would change the definition of "in transit property" to include property that has an uncertain final destination upon arrival in Missouri or property which is repackaged or re-assembled while in a Missouri warehouse. In transit property would continue to acquire no situs in the state for property tax purposes. Both public and private warehouses are newly defined and required to keep records of the status of stored property and make reports on property becoming taxable. Violation of the provisions of the act is a class C misdemeanor.

SB 18—(Bradshaw)—Relates to banking facilities

This bill repeals section 362.108, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Currently, banks located in a second, third or fourth class county may operate one separate facility (in addition to the two permitted under section 362.107) within 15 miles of the main bank and in a town of less than 1,550 population and with no banking services. This bill would permit banks in a city of less than 100,000 population in a first class county not adjacent to any other first class county (only Greene County fits this category) also to operate such a facility.

SB 19—(Uthlaut)—Relating to prison industries

The act repeals section 216.490, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that, if adequate supervisory personnel with proper qualifications are available, prison industries may engage in the construction of facilities for use by any agency or institution of the state or any political subdivision thereof.

However, nonroadway construction projects must be located solely within correctional facilities.

SB 20—(Uthlaut)—Relates to certain judicial proceedings involving persons committed to the Division of Corrections

The act provides that when a preliminary hearing, pre-trial motion, or post-conviction relief proceeding involves a defendant or witness committed to the Division of Corrections and an in-court proceeding is necessary, in the discretion of the judge, the proceeding may be heard within a facility of the Division of Corrections.

SB 21—(Bild)—Relates to marriage licenses

The bill repeals sections 451.040, 451.060 and 451.070, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Legislation enacted in 1980 removed the serological syphilis test as a requirement for obtaining a marriage license. This is a complementary bill repealing related sections of law. It deletes the statute which states that recorders of deeds are guilty of a misdemeanor if they issue marriage licenses to persons who fail to file a report of a negative laboratory report regarding the syphilis test. It also eliminates language stating that physicians, laboratory personnel or others who knowingly make any false statement about the reports are guilty of a misdemeanor.

SB 22—(Bild)—Relates to fees in probate proceedings

The act repeals section 483.580, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides for a decrease in the fees for certain probate cases in the City of St. Louis. Also, the act provides that the additional fee charged when an estate remains open longer than twelve months after a grant of letters shall not be assessed in those cases where the personal representative files the final settlement on the first day set by the court though the settlement is not approved until after the initial twelve months.

The act contains an emergency clause.

SB 23—(Bild)—Relates to the appointment of a defendant ad litem in certain cases

The act repeals section 537.021, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act deletes the requirement that there be no assets subject to probate administration before a defendant ad litem is appointed in actions which survive the death of a wrongdoer. The act provides that if the deceased wrongdoer was insured against liability for damages for wrongdoing and damages may be recovered from the wrongdoer's liability insurer, then the court in which the act is brought may appoint a defendant ad litem at the request of the plaintiff or another interested party.

SB 24—(Melton)—Relates to certain judicial circuits

The bill repeals section 478.170, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections, with an effective date.

The act would remove Douglas, Ozark, and Wright counties from the thirty-eighth judicial circuit, which then would consist of Christian and Taney counties.

Douglas, Ozark and Wright counties would comprise the forty-fourth judicial circuit. The first judge to sit in the forty-fourth circuit would be appointed by the Governor on the effective date of this act and would serve until his successor is duly elected in 1982 and takes office on the first Monday in January, 1983.

The effective date of this act is January 1, 1982.

SB 25—(Melton)—West Plains Campus of Southwest Missouri State University

This bill would authorize Southwest Missouri State University to continue the program of higher education being offered in West Plains, calling it the "West Plains Campus of Southwest Missouri State University." An appropriation request for the branch would be included in the university's budget.

SB 26—(Melton)—Relating to the regulation of premium finance companies

This bill would establish regulation by the Division of Finance for premium finance companies. A premium finance company is one which pays insurance premiums to brokers and agents for individuals who, in turn, sign an agreement to pay the company. Such companies would be required to be licensed (with an annual license fee of \$200) before engaging in the business.

Criteria for evaluating applicants and for disciplinary action against a licensee are included. The items which must be included in a premium finance agreement are included and a maximum interest rate of 12% add-on (about 21.5% APR) is set. Requirements, including notification, are set forth concerning cancellation of an insurance contract due to default on a premium finance agreement.

Premium finance companies would be subject to, and would pay the actual expenses of, periodic examinations by the Division of Finance. Violations of this act would be class A misdemeanors. The licensing provisions would not apply to savings and loan associations, banks, credit unions or insurance companies, or to insurance brokers or agents for policies they write.

SB 27—(Cox)—Relates to the definition of living wills

A living will as defined in this act shall mean a statement signed by any individual requesting that he not be kept alive by any artificial means should the situation arise.

Living wills would be recognized as compatible with the laws of Missouri. Living wills must be signed by the maker, witnessed by a physician, notarized and recorded with the county recorder's office of the maker's home county. The living will would not become effective until one year after it is signed.

No physician, surgeon, nurse or hospital shall be liable for damages for decisions made in accordance with a valid living will.

SB 28—(Cox)—Relating to reserve requirements for banks and trust companies

This bill repeals sections 361.010, 362.210, 362.213, 362.215, 362.217, 362.225, and 362.230, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would remove the requirement that banks and trust companies maintain certain reserves based on demand deposits and time deposits.

It also makes a statutory change in the title of the chief officer in the Division of Finance from "Director" to "Commissioner"; this conforms with the change already mandated by the State Reorganization Act of 1974.

SB 29—(Cox)—Relates to Missouri Atomic Energy Commission

This bill repeals sections 18.010, 18.020, 18.030, 18.040, 18.060 and 18.070, RSMo 1978 and enacts six new sections in lieu thereof.

This act would change the title of the Missouri Atomic Energy Commission to the Commission on Energy, and would expand

the authority of the Commission accordingly.

It would also increase the number of Missouri representatives to the advisory committee of the Southern States Energy Board from one to three. One new member would be a senator appointed by the President Pro Tem and the other would be a member of the House appointed by the Speaker. The state would have one vote on the Southern States Advisory Committee.

SB 30—(Dinger)—Relates to plea bargaining in criminal cases

Prior to sentencing in any criminal case the court shall inquire of the prosecutor and the accused to determine if an agreement has been reached through plea bargaining. If an agreement has been reached the court shall enter the proposed disposition into the court record and such disposition shall be approved by the court unless the court disagrees with such disposition.

SB 31—(Dinger)—Relates to the marketability of titles of record to interests in land

The bill provides that any person having the legal capacity to own land in this state who now or hereafter shall have an unbroken chain of title of record to any interest in land for at least forty years shall have a marketable title of record to such interest, subject to nine exceptions set forth in Section 3 of this act.

The act provides that any person, including an unborn or unascertained person, having an interest in or claim against any land, or any person acting on his behalf, may exclude such interest or claim from the operation of this act by filing a notice of the claim within a specified time. Section 7 sets forth the contents required for such notice. The notice shall be filed with the recorder of deeds in the county in which the land is situated.

Nothing in the act shall be construed to limit the term "marketable title of record" to the marketable title of record provided in this act.

SB 32—(Dinger)—Relates to the establishment of a Missouri Office of Prosecution Services

The act establishes the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services as an autonomous entity in the Missouri Office of the Attorney General. Assistance provided by the Office of Prosecution Services may include the preparation and distribution of model complaints, informations, indictments, etc.; preparation and distribution of a basic prosecutor's manual; training of prosecuting attorneys and the circuit attorney; and providing legal research assistance.

The act establishes the "Prosecutors Coordinators' Training Council" which would be comprised of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and immediate past president of the Missouri Prosecuting Attorneys' Association and the Attorney General or his designee. There shall be an executive director of the office of prosecution services appointed by the prosecutors coordinators' training council. However, the Attorney General shall have the power to unilaterally terminate with cause the employment of the executive director.

A fee of one dollar shall be assessed as costs in each court proceeding filed in any court in the state for violation of a criminal law of the state, including an infraction; except that no such fee shall be collected for non-moving traffic violations, except violation of weight limit and safety laws, and no such fee shall be collected in any proceeding in any court when the proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court.

Fifty cents of every dollar collected under the provisions of this act shall be at least monthly paid by the clerk of the court wherein the costs are collected to the county treasurer who

shall credit the same to the "Prosecuting Attorneys' Training Fund". The county treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the total dollar amount in the prosecuting attorneys' training fund to the state treasurer who shall deposit the amount to the credit of the "Missouri Office of Prosecution Services' Fund". The moneys credited to the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services' Fund from each county shall be used only for the purposes set forth in this act, and no other moneys from either the state's general revenue or any other source except the sources described in section 3 of this act shall be used to fund the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services.

Fifty cents of every dollar collected under the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall be paid at least monthly by the clerk of the court wherein the costs are collected to the county treasurer who shall deposit all of such funds into the county treasury in a separate fund to be used solely for the purpose of additional training for circuit and prosecuting attorneys and their staffs. If the funds collected and deposited by the county are not totally expended annually, then the unexpended moneys shall remain in said fund to accumulate from year to year. At the request of the circuit or prosecuting attorney, however, with the approval of the county court or the appropriate governing body of the county or the City of St. Louis, the funds may be used to pay for expert witness fees, travel expenses incurred by victim/witnesses, expenses incurred for changes of venue, expenses paid for special prosecutors and for other lawful expenses incurred by the circuit or prosecuting attorney in operation of that office.

SB 33—(Gannon)—Establishing a presidential preference primary

The bill repeals section 115.625, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twelve new sections, with a termination date.

This bill establishes a statewide presidential preference primary to be held on the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year.

The Secretary of State is responsible for announcing the official list of presidential candidates on or before February nineteenth. Prospective candidates must submit a receipt of payment (\$1,000) to the state committee of the appropriate political party and must also submit a petition signed by at least one thousand registered voters in each congressional district.

The bill delineates the election duties of county clerks (or other election officials) with regard to the presidential primary. After the count and canvass of the votes cast, the Secretary of State shall notify the state chairman of each established party for whom a candidate was listed of the number of votes and the proportion of the total vote recorded in the party's primary that each candidate (and uncommitted listing) received.

The state party organizations shall, after the primary and before the convention, select as many delegates and alternates as allotted by the national committees. The bill provides the manner in which delegates and alternates shall be selected. Both district delegates and alternates, and at-large delegates and alternates, shall be selected in numerical order from each state so that the proportion of delegates and alternates that is uncommitted or committed to each candidate equal the proportion of the popular vote for that established political party that was cast as uncommitted for each candidate in the district or in the state. The bill delineates the formula to be used to determine the number of delegates and alternates to be awarded to each candidate and as uncommitted delegates and alternates.

Each national convention delegate and alternate shall be bound to vote for the candidate for whom he/she designated a commitment until that candidate or another candidate receives

the nomination, or until the candidate withdraws, suspends his campaign, or releases his delegates.

The provision of this act shall expire December 31, 1984.

SB 34—(Gannon)—Relates to fixing of the ad valorem property tax for political subdivisions

This bill repeals section 67.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes the date for each political subdivision in the state, except counties, to fix its ad valorem property tax rates from a date not later than September 20 to not later than September 1. If the ad valorem property tax rate is not fixed by September 1, no tax rate shall be certified for the year.

SB 35—(Gannon)—Medical insurance benefits of certain state employees

The act repeals section 104.515, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that each special consultant employed by the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System or the Highway Employees' and Highway Patrol Retirement System shall, at the request of the board of his retirement system, give the board, orally or in writing, a short detailed statement on the physical, medical and health problems affecting retirees. As compensation for the extra duty imposed by this subsection, each special consultant shall receive, in addition to all other compensation provided by law, the sum of sixteen dollars and forty cents contributed toward hospital, surgical and medical insurance benefits or so much as any special consultant is required to pay for such hospital, surgical and medical insurance not to exceed sixteen dollars and forty cents per month payable by each respective retirement system. In the event such special consultant is not covered by insurance under either system, the act provides that upon filing with the system where he worked and retired, evidence of hospital, surgical and medical insurance, sixteen dollars and forty cents may be contributed to the payment of such hospital, surgical and medical insurance premiums, or the cost to such special consultant of such premiums, whichever is less.

SB 36—(Wiggins)—Relates to an emergency telephone service

The bill authorizes a governing body to provide for the operation of an emergency telephone system (911) and pay for it by levying an emergency telephone tax within the jurisdiction utilizing the service. "Governing body" is defined in the bill as the legislative body for a city, county or city not within a county.

The tax may be levied and renewed at intervals of no longer than three years, and cannot exceed two percent of the tariff rate. It is to be collected insofar as practicable at the same time as and along with the charges for the tariff rate in accordance with the regular billing practice of the service supplier. The tax imposed and amounts to be collected are due quarterly, and the service supplier is allowed to deduct and retain as a collection fee an amount equal to two percent thereof.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 37—(Wiggins)—Relates to compensation of victims of crime

The act provides that the Division of Workers' Compensation may order the payment of compensation for pecuniary losses for personal injury or death which resulted from: (1) the commission of or an attempt to commit any crime; (2) a good faith effort to assist a person against whom a crime is being perpetrated or attempted; or (3) an attempt to assist a law enforcement officer in the apprehension of a person who has perpetrated or attempted to perpetrate a crime.

The division may order the award, within the limitations of this act and within the limits of appropriations, to a victim, to a dependent of a deceased victim, or to any person who incurred pecuniary loss as a result of the personal injury or death of the victim by paying for that victim's medical, hospital or funeral expenses.

The reasons for which the division may deny payment of a claim include: the victim was not a resident of Missouri; the injury or death did not occur in Missouri; the offender is a member of the victim's family relationship group; the applicant has not incurred a minimum pecuniary loss of one hundred dollars or has not lost at least two continuous weeks' earnings or support; or the victim, dependent or relative failed to report the incident to the police within forty-eight hours of its occurrence or within forty-eight hours after such notification reasonably could be expected to be made.

The act specifies the procedures which shall be followed at any hearing upon a claim for compensation. No compensation shall be awarded under this act in excess of ten thousand dollars and any award shall be reduced by any amounts received by the victim from collateral sources.

Pending a final decision in a case, the act authorizes the administrative law judge to whom the claim is assigned to make an emergency award, but not in excess of three hundred dollars.

An award can be made under the act whether or not a person is prosecuted or convicted of the crime upon which the claim is based.

There is established in the state treasury the "Crime Victims' Compensation Fund." In all cases in which defendants are given a sentence of imprisonment or are placed under the supervision of the State Board of Probation and Parole after an adjudication of guilty or after imposition of sentence, whether upon a plea of guilty or after trial, the court shall enter judgment of twenty-six dollars against the defendant in favor of the State of Missouri. Failure of the defendant to satisfy such judgment shall be cause for revocation of probation, parole or conditional release. The clerk of the court processing such funds shall pay over to the state treasury the sum of twenty-five dollars to the crime victims' compensation fund and shall retain one dollar to defray expenses incurred in handling such funds. Nothing herein shall be construed to limit the power of the court to order other forms of restitution or reparation as authorized by law.

All awards made to victims under this act shall be made from the crime victims' compensation fund and, when, and only when, moneys in the crime victims' compensation fund are insufficient to pay all awards made in any fiscal year, an award shall be made from appropriations made to supplement this fund. Any unexpended balance remaining in the crime victims' compensation fund at the end of each biennium shall not be subject to the provision of section 33.080, RSMo, requiring the transfer of such unexpended balance to the ordinary revenue fund of the state, but shall remain in the crime victims' compensation fund.

SB 38—(Wiggins)—Transportation sales taxes - Kansas City

Repeals section 92.421, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill extends the life of the Kansas City public mass transportation tax until December 31, 1983. The present expiration date is December 31, 1981.

SB 39—(Murray)—Revenue bonds - first class counties

This bill amends chapter 305, RSMo, by adding one new section.

Under provisions of this bill, the governing body of any

county of the first class is authorized to pay the purchase price or the award of condemnation of damages by the issuance of revenue bonds for the taking of any real or personal property or any easement or use thereof for an airport, landing field or any improvement to the airport or landing field.

SB 40—(Murray)—Relating to real property security instruments

This bill would establish statutory provisions relating to deeds of trust or other real property security instruments used as security for future advances from a lender to a borrower.

The priority of such an instrument as to other liens upon the encumbered property would date from the time the instrument was filed of record. The total amount which might be secured would have to be stated on the face of the instrument and the secured amount could exceed the stated amount only under certain limited conditions. The instrument could be amended to increase the amount which might be secured by it, but such amounts would have priority only from the date the amendment was recorded.

No such instrument could extend beyond ten years and no more than one such instrument could be entered into for the same piece of property. At any time after the executing of such an instrument, the borrower could terminate the instrument by notifying the lender. The lender would then file a statement explaining the history of the instrument and the amount still secured by it, which amount would irrevocably bind the lender and would assume the priority position of the previously recorded instrument. If the lender did not file such a statement within ten days of receipt of the notice, the borrower could file the statement and the lender would be irrevocably bound by the borrower's statement of the amount owed if it were stated in good faith.

SB 41—(Murray)—Relates to prior service credit for juvenile court personnel

The act repeals sections 211.331, 211.351, 211.381, and 211.393, RSMo. 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof eight new sections, with an effective date.

The act provides that on July 1, 1982, all persons employed as of June 30, 1982 as employees of any juvenile court in this state shall become state employees. If on June 30, 1982, in any county or the City of St. Louis, there exists by reason of local charter a plan of merit selection and retention or other similar personnel plan, the provisions for merit retention and tenure shall continue to apply insofar as reasonably possible.

The maximum number of juvenile court personnel for each county shall be determined by order of the juvenile court. Such orders may be modified for cause by order of circuit court en banc, or if no order is entered providing for the number of juvenile court personnel, the circuit court en banc may enter such order. The salaries of all juvenile court personnel shall be established by the juvenile court within salary ranges and classifications which from time to time are established by administrative rule of the Supreme Court. However, the determination of the number of juvenile court personnel and their salaries shall not be construed as mandating appropriations to fund such positions, which shall be subject to appropriation by the General Assembly or federal grant monies.

The employees shall become members of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System (MSERS) and, if certain conditions are met, they may receive credit for prior service with the juvenile court. The employees who thereafter receive retirement benefits from the MSERS shall, upon application, be appointed consultants. For such service as a consultant an employee shall be compensated monthly in an amount which,

when added to any monthly state retirement benefits, shall be equivalent to the retirement benefits such person would have received from a county or the City of St. Louis.

If as a city or county employee, a person had life insurance or medical insurance in excess of the amount he would receive as a state employee the employee also shall be entitled to life insurance and medical insurance equivalent to his insurance as a county or city employee or additional compensation substantially equivalent to the cost of the employee of securing such replacement insurance.

On July 1, 1983, the state of Missouri shall determine the total cost of this act for the previous fiscal year in each county in the state and shall bill each county for two-thirds of the cost incurred. On July 1, 1984, the state of Missouri shall determine the total cost of this act for the previous fiscal year in each county in the state and shall bill each county for one-third of the cost incurred. Beginning July 1, 1984, the state of Missouri shall pay all of the costs incurred under this act.

The provisions of this act shall become effective July 1, 1982.

SB 42—(Frappier)—Relates to rabies control

The bill repeals sections 322.010, 322.020, 322.030, 322.040, 322.050, 322.060, 322.070, 322.080 and 322.090, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof ten new sections.

Susceptible animals, as defined by the bill, are all dogs and cats capable of being infected with rabies. All susceptible animals of an age of three months or more are required to be vaccinated against rabies. The Director of the Division of Health is required to approve all vaccines against rabies for use in the state. He shall distribute to all licensed veterinarians a list of the approved vaccines and a statement of the period of time during which a susceptible animal will not need to be revaccinated.

Any unvaccinated animal, or animal suspected of being afflicted with rabies, which has bitten a person or caused a skin abrasion, must be submitted to a veterinarian or a laboratory for an immediate examination. If the animal is owned and the owner does not consent to the examination, the animal must be confined in an escape-proof enclosure for a period of not less than ten days. If it shows no evidence of being rabid at the end of ten days, it may be released following a vaccination. A vaccinated animal which bites a person or causes a skin abrasion must also be confined for observation for a ten-day period.

The owner of an animal exposed to rabies must select one of the following and pay the associated costs:

(1) If the animal has not been vaccinated, it shall be immediately and humanely destroyed.

(2) If the animal has not been vaccinated, it shall be placed in strict isolation for a six-month period.

(3) If the animal has been vaccinated, it shall be immediately revaccinated and placed in strict isolation for a thirty-day period.

(4) If the animal has been vaccinated but the owner elects not to revaccinate it, the animal shall be placed in strict isolation for six months.

The bill strengthens current statutory provisions regarding the issuance of quarantine orders in cities, towns, villages and counties when rabies become prevalent in the respective political subdivisions. Any susceptible unvaccinated animal found running at large during a quarantine shall be humanely destroyed by law enforcement officials or animal control officers.

Any person found in violation of the act's provisions is guilty of an infraction.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 43—(Frappier)—Relates to closing and expunging of arrest and official records

The act repeals sections 610.100 and 610.105, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that when a person has entered a plea of guilty or been found guilty by a court of an offense, but the imposition of sentence was suspended and the pleas and findings were later changed to not guilty and charges were dismissed, the arrest record and other official records pertaining to the case shall not be closed nor expunged.

SB 44—(Frappier)—Relating to plasmapheresis programs

This bill authorizes the Director of the Division of Corrections to lease to an individual, firm or corporation, one or more buildings (or portions thereof) on the grounds of any correctional institution for the purpose of establishing and operating a plasmapheresis program. Plasmapheresis is a technique for reducing the level of plasma protein by centrifuging blood cells. Subject to the approval of the director, any corporation operating a plasmapheresis program under this bill may employ selected correctional institution inmates. Business enterprises operating under this act shall be deemed to be private enterprises and shall be subject to all laws, rules and regulations governing similar business enterprises.

The Director of the Division of Corrections, or his agent, shall remit all funds received from the leasing arrangements provided for in the act to the Director of Revenue. Such moneys shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general revenue fund.

SB 45—(Banks)—Relates to sales tax exemptions

The bill would repeal and reenact section 144.030, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this bill would exempt from state, county and city sales taxes the sale of all food and dairy products sold for human consumption.

SB 46—(Banks)—Relates to sales tax exemption

This act would repeal section 144.030, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides that food and dairy products sold to persons for consumption not on the seller's premises and to persons sixty-five years old or older would be exempt from all sales taxes.

SB 47—(Banks)—Relates to senior citizen property tax relief

This act would repeal section 135.010 RSMo. Supp. 1980, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This act would delete social security benefits from the definition of income used in the senior citizens property tax relief program. This would reduce the measured income for those currently eligible and increase the total number who are eligible.

SB 48—(Scott)—Creation of botanical garden subdistricts by certain zoological park districts

Repeals sections 184.352, 184.358, 184.360, and 184.362, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

The board of directors of any metropolitan zoological park and museum district may request the election officials of any city and county (St. Louis City and St. Louis County) containing all or part of such district to submit to the voters of the district the question of establishing a botanical garden subdistrict with

a tax rate of not more than four cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property in the district. Such proposition may be submitted at any primary or general election. The cost of submitting the proposition at such election shall be borne by the city and county.

If passed by a majority of all voters voting on the proposition, the botanical garden subdistrict and the tax rate shall be in full force on the first day of the second month following the election.

If the subdistrict is established, an admission fee of not more than one dollar for adults and fifty cents for children under sixteen years of age may be charged. Any fee increase shall be presented to metropolitan zoological park and museum district board for approval.

Subdistricts established under this act shall be governed by a commission of ten members serving without compensation for a term of four years. Five members shall be selected by the chief executive officer of St. Louis County and five by the mayor of St. Louis City. The bill contains provisions for terms of the commission, removal of commissioners and filling vacancies.

The subdistrict may contract with other persons for any and all services.

The bill contains certain other provisions pertaining to the district.

SB 49—(Scott)—Firemen's Retirement and Relief System - St. Louis City

The bill repeals sections 87.180, 87.195 and 87.200, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

Upon retirement for ordinary disability, a member of the Firemen's Retirement and Relief System shall receive a service retirement allowance if he has twenty years or more of creditable service. Current provisions call for the member to have attained normal retirement age.

If the member does not have twenty years creditable service, he shall receive an ordinary disability retirement allowance based on creditable service and calculated at the date of disability or one-fourth of his average final compensation, with the allowance not to exceed 90% of the service retirement allowance based on creditable service and calculated at the date of disability retirement.

Also, if an accident occurred before the beginning of a member's twentieth year of service, application for benefits must be made before that time. The interval between the date of the accident and of application may be at least one year. Currently, the interval may be at least six months.

SB 50—(Scott)—St. Louis City Police Department -political activities

The bill amends chapter 84, RSMo, by adding one new section.

This bill would prohibit certain political activities by members of the St. Louis City Police Department.

Among the prohibited activities are: (1) the soliciting of any assessment, contribution or payment for any political purpose; (2) the promotion, removal or reduction in rank of any official or employee by an officer or employee of the department for refusing to make any contribution for any political party or club; and (3) questions in any examination relating to political or religious affiliations. Other prohibited actions are included.

Any officer or employee of the St. Louis City Police Department who shall be found to have violated provisions of this act shall be discharged from service immediately.

Any person who shall willfully or through culpable negligence violate any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

SB 51—(Dennis)—Relates to sentences of imprisonment

The act repeals section 558.011, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section, with a penalty provision.

The act provides that if prior to expiration of a prison term, a person commits serious violations of institutional rules or repeatedly commits minor violations of institutional rules, the Division of Corrections is authorized to extend the prison term past the conditional release term, but the prison term shall not be extended beyond the term of imprisonment.

SB 52—(Dennis)—Establishes a Department of Corrections and Human Resources

This bill repeals sections 216.010, 216.110 and 216.115, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill would establish a Department of Corrections and Human Resources with three divisions: Division of Administration, Division of Adult Institutions and the Division of Probation and Parole. The department would be under the supervision and control of a director appointed by the Governor, with Senate confirmation required. The existing Division of Corrections and the Board of Probation and Parole of the Department of Social Services would be transferred to the department according to the provisions of Section 1 of the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974. The legislation has an effective date of July 1, 1982.

SB 53—(Panethiere)—Relates to collective bargaining for public employees

The bill repeals twenty-eight sections, RSMo 1978, and section 295.060, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-six new sections, with penalty provisions and an effective date.

This bill generally extends to public employees the right to join any employee organization and to be represented for the purposes of collective bargaining. The bill establishes the "Public Employment Relations Board", which shall be the administrative agency for the act. The procedure for selection of board members and the duties and powers of the board are established in the bill. Major functions of the board include the processing and determination of unfair labor practices, the duty to conduct elections to determine exclusive representatives and the power to determine the most appropriate bargaining units.

The act contains a management rights clause which is designed to protect the rights and responsibilities of public employers. The bill also delineates unfair labor practices for a public employer and for an employee organization.

The act contains detailed provisions regarding employee selection of an exclusive representative. The procedure for employee elections and when they shall be permitted is established. Every employee organization which is certified as an exclusive representative must comply with certain reporting and filing provisions contained in the bill. The bill prohibits any employee organization from making any direct or indirect contribution out of the funds of the employee organization to any political party or candidate for public office.

The bill sets forth impasse procedures that may be used to resolve disputes between employers and employees. Generally the procedures involve mediation, fact-finding and binding arbitration (for employees not permitted to strike). The act contains a provision which allows the public employer to appeal to the circuit court to determine the employer's financial

ability to comply with an arbitration decision.

A major provision of the bill involves the grouping of public employees into three categories: (1) essential employees who may not strike at any time; (2) employees who may strike for a limited period but not for an indefinite period of time; and (3) employees who may strike for an indefinite period of time. The bill contains penalties regarding an employer's or an employee's participation in an illegal strike.

The bill shall become effective on July 1, 1982, except that the provisions relating to the duty to collectively bargain shall not become effective until July 1, 1983.

SB 54—(Panethiere)—Establishment of a State Arthritis Program

This bill provides for establishing, within the Division of Health, a network of regional arthritis centers.

Centers established under this act shall operate programs in various levels, among which are:

- (1) education for various health professionals;
- (2) education for patients, their families and the public;
- (3) improved patient care.

The bill provides for establishing seven regions and at least one arthritis center in each region.

The Missouri Arthritis Advisory Board, established by the act, each year shall grant three one-year, state-supported clinical rheumatology fellowships. Each fellowship shall consist of an eighteen thousand dollar stipend and housing or a housing allowance in an amount to be determined by the board.

A statewide arthritis information network shall be established consisting of a statewide WATS telephone system, staffed by volunteers, if possible.

The Arthritis Advisory Board shall consist of twenty-five members. Terms for members are set by this act. The Board shall serve in an advisory capacity to the Arthritis Program Review Committee. The Committee shall consist of fifteen members, two from each of the seven regions and one at large member.

Committee and Board members shall serve without compensation but expenses incurred in performance of official duties shall be reimbursed by the state.

SB 55—(Panethiere)—Relates to the Commission on Human Rights

The bill repeals sections 213.010, 213.030, 213.105, 213.110, 213.127 and 213.130, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

This act more fully specifies the powers of the Commission on Human Rights to prevent discrimination in housing. The commission has the authority to formulate policies and recommend action to state and local governments to prevent discrimination. It may hold hearings, subpoena witnesses and require the production of records for any matter under investigation. The commission may obtain the services of all governmental agencies to carry out its duties. Each year the commission shall report its activities to the Governor and the General Assembly.

SB 56—(Murphy)—Relates to Highways and Transportation Commission

The bill repeals section 226.030 RSMo. 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill changes the composition of the Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission, requiring that the Commis-

sion consist of ten (rather than six) members, one from each congressional district.

All commissioners appointed prior to the effective date of the bill shall serve the term for which they were appointed, however upon the effective date of the act, four additional commissioners shall be appointed and shall be from different congressional districts than the present commissioners.

SB 57—(Murphy)—St. Louis City Police Department -special consultants and advisors

This bill would permit any person who has served as a commissioned police officer for St. Louis City for a period of at least twenty years and who is presently retired and who has been receiving retirement benefits from the police department prior to the effective date of this act to be appointed and employed as a special consultant and advisor.

To be eligible to serve as special consultant and advisor, a retiree must be at least sixty-eight years of age. The special consultant shall receive \$200 per month, payable out of the department budget.

SB 58—(Murphy)—Relating to continuation and conversion of group health insurance benefits

This bill provides that a group policy delivered in this state which insures employees or members for hospital, surgical or major medical insurance on an expense incurred or service basis, shall provide that an employee or member whose insurance under the group policy has been terminated shall be entitled to have a converted policy issued to him by the same insurer, without evidence of insurability, if he meets certain conditions. The bill delineates procedures to be used in obtaining a converted policy and outlines an insurer's responsibilities and rights in issuing converted policies. The bill also addresses coverage required in converted policies and premiums for such policies.

The act provides that, if the group insurance policy from which conversion is made insures the employee or member for basic hospital or surgical expense insurance, the employee or member shall be entitled to obtain coverage and benefit levels on an expense incurred basis according to any one of three plans delineated in the bill. Similarly, the bill outlines benefit levels and coverages in a converted policy that a member or employee shall be entitled to obtain if the group policy from which conversion is made insures the member or employee for major medical expense insurance.

An insurer is given the option to offer alternative plans for converted policies and to make available converted policies on a service basis.

The bill provides for and explains the conversion privileges available to a retired employee, dependents and spouses of members or employees, and a child ceasing to be a qualified family member under the group policy.

The provisions of the act shall become effective January 1, 1983, and shall apply to all group policies delivered, issued for delivery or amended on or after January 1, 1983.

SB 59—(Caskey)—Relating to take-over bids

This bill repeals sections 409.515 and 409.530, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

Current law requires that any offeror making a take-over bid for a company file a "fair, full and effective disclosure" with the commissioner of securities and with the company at least 20 days prior to the initiation of the bid. The commissioner then has 15 days to determine if the disclosure meets requirements or if a hearing on the matter is necessary.

A recent federal rule holds that a take-over bid is initiated with the first filing, making it impossible to comply with Missouri's requirement. This bill would require that the filing be made prior to the date of the first invitation to deposit shares and then would allow the commissioner 20 days to determine if the disclosure is proper and if the offeror should be allowed to purchase shares.

The bill also removes the requirement that the commissioner hold a hearing before rejecting any disclosure. Current law makes approval automatic unless a hearing is ordered within 15 days of the filing and requires that the hearing be held within 40 days of the filing. Both of these provisions are repealed.

SB 60—(Caskey)—Relates to the appointment of counsel for indigent defendants

The act provides that when two or more licensed attorneys-at-law in this state are associated together as co-partners in the practice of law, and one of the attorneys is a city attorney, such partner or partners of the city attorney may be appointed by the court to represent and defend an indigent person charged with a misdemeanor, felony or violation of an ordinance, and it shall neither be unlawful nor a violation of Supreme Court Rule 4, even if it shall be within the authority of the city attorney to prosecute the indigent person.

Also, the act provides that a court may appoint a city attorney to represent and defend an indigent person charged with a misdemeanor, felony or violation of an ordinance, unless police officers of the city are involved in the arrest, investigation or prosecution of the alleged crime or it is within the authority of the city attorney to prosecute the alleged crime. When appointed by the court, it shall neither be unlawful nor a violation of Supreme Court Rule 4 for a city attorney to defend in the courts of this state an indigent person charged with a misdemeanor, felony or violation of an ordinance unless police officers of the city have been involved in the arrest, investigation or prosecution of the alleged crime or the alleged crime is within the authority of the city attorney to prosecute.

The act states that a member of the General Assembly may not be appointed by a judge to represent or defend indigent defendants.

SB 61—(Woods)—Relating to the licensing of professions

This bill repeals numerous sections and enacts in lieu thereof some 300 new sections.

This bill makes a number of changes in the statutes relating to the various state boards which regulate professions. The major changes are:

1. **Fees and funds:** Recurring financial difficulties have plagued the boards because of difficulty in changing statutory fees and the requirement (in section 33.080) that moneys in special funds lapse to general revenue. This bill makes each board self-sustaining and gives the boards the authority to set their own fees. Two checks remain on these fees - one is the profession a board regulates and the other is the appropriations process, since a board can only spend what is appropriated regardless of the amount in its fund. SB 61 also makes the remaining revenue boards fund boards (except Hearing Aid Dealers, which is an advisory council and not a board, and Psychologists and Clinical Audiologists which are added to the Healing Arts Fund) and exempts the funds from the lapse provision of section 33.080 until a fund contains, at the end of a biennium, twice (three times if the licensing period is longer than one year) the amount of the previous year's appropriation. This provides a cushion and eliminates the need for the illegal bank accounts now used to ease the problem.

2. **Staggered licensing:** In order to make better use of

personnel by spreading the workload over the entire year, the director of the Division of Professional Registration is given authority to set the expiration dates for licenses. Each board is given authority to set the term or period of licensing, rather than requiring annual renewal as the statutes now do.

3. Complaint procedures: Each board is required to establish a complaint procedure by rule. Some boards have well-publicized and orderly procedures known to the public and practitioners; others do not. This would require all to establish such procedures. Minimum requirements for the procedure are provided.

4. Clarification of reorganization: SB 61 attempts to clarify the intent of the 1974 state reorganization in regard to the control over personnel. The division would perform the clerical functions relating to the issuance and renewal of licenses - without any authority to decide who gets one - and would hire the staff to do this. Collecting and accounting for money and, in general, financial management functions would also be the responsibility of the division. Board personnel, defined to specifically include executive secretaries, investigators, inspectors and secretarial support staff for these positions, would be hired by the board and perform the functions prescribed by the board. Neither the division nor the department would have any control over such positions. This would not rule out a central investigative staff, hired and supervised by the division, if the boards elected to make use of such a unit.

5. Standard language on grounds and procedures for disciplinary actions: Although certain differences on specific grounds for disciplinary action remain, SB 61 contains essentially uniform grounds for filing complaints with the Administrative Hearing Commission. The procedures established reflect chapter 161, RSMo and all court cases concerning due process. If the Administrative Hearing Commission finds any licensee guilty, each board would have the same options for discipline; censure, probation for up to 5 years, suspension for up to 3 years or revocation. The grounds for filing a complaint or refusing to issue a license were worked out with the Attorney General's office and the boards and reflect recent FTC rulings and court decisions on job-relatedness, commercial free speech, anti-trust and other matters.

6. Adding a public member to the board: The bill adds a public member to each board. It also establishes a uniform requirement that all board members be U.S. citizens, residents of Missouri for one year and, except for public members, licensed professionals for five years (longer for a few boards). In addition, the bill incorporates in the various chapters the requirement, added during reorganization, that all appointees be made from lists submitted by the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing to the Governor. The bill also requires CARL to establish an orientation program for all appointees to a board.

7. Numerous less substantive changes including:

- make criminal sections conform with new criminal code;
- require all applications be under oath or affirmation subject to penalties for making false affidavits;
- eliminate requirement to record licenses with county clerks;
- require division to maintain registry of all licensees available to anyone for cost of copying, while permitting a board to publish a directory, if it chooses;
- similar requirements for reciprocity licensing;
- similar language on renewals after expiration dates;
- eliminate obsolete references and language; and
- uniform language for those boards with power to seek injunctions.

SB 62—(Woods)—Relates to a commission to review regulation of professions

This bill would establish a seven-member "Review Commission on Occupational Registration and Licensing" in the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. The commission would act in an advisory capacity to the legislature and the Governor on matters relating to the regulation of professions not now regulated. It would hold public hearings, consider a number of criteria listed in the bill and then recommend any of several degrees of regulation ranging from providing for civil causes of action to licensing. The commission could recommend that regulation is not needed. The commission could also review currently regulated professions to determine if the level of regulation is appropriate or if changes are needed.

The bill has a termination date of December 31, 1987.

SB 63—(Woods)—Relating to medical benefits

The bill repeals section 208.152 of Senate Bill 671, section 208.152 of Senate Bill 492 and section 208.152 of Senate Bill 505 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, as they appear in RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill integrates the changes made in the three versions of RSMo 208.152. These changes relate to:

- (1) the service and medicine provided by podiatrists;
- (2) the maximum payment of 80% of the lesser of reasonable costs or customary charges for outpatient hospital services which are approved as medically necessary by the Division of Family Services and a hospital utilization review committee or a professional standard review committee; and
- (3) payments to nursing homes for persons on temporary leave of absence. No reference to the maximum amount of payment to nursing homes is made.

The bill adds an additional benefit payment for medical assistance to eligible persons. This is "personal care services" which are medically-oriented tasks having to do with a person's physical requirements, as opposed to housekeeping requirements, which enable a person to be treated by his physician on an outpatient basis. Personal care services would be rendered by an individual who is not a member of the recipient's family and who is qualified to provide such services when they are prescribed by a physician in accordance with a plan of treatment and are supervised by a licensed nurse.

Persons eligible to receive personal care services would be those who are eligible for placement in a hospital, intermediate care facility, or skilled nursing facility. Benefits payable would not exceed for any one recipient sixty percent of the average statewide charge for care and treatment in a facility for which the recipient qualifies for a comparable period of time.

SB 64—(Russell)—Relating to increased benefits under the nonteacher school employee retirement system

This bill repeals sections 169.620 and 169.670, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill would increase the basic monthly retirement benefit for a member of the nonteacher school employee retirement system from one percent to one and one-tenth percent of his final average salary for each year of service. It also provides for a cost-of-living increase of up to two percent a year up to a maximum total increase of ten percent.

The bill would also authorize the board of trustees of the system to fix the rate of contribution at four percent or less and to adjust it as necessary. The current rate is three percent. If a four percent contribution rate were not enough to support

benefits for five consecutive years, the board would be required to reduce benefits.

SB 65—(Russell)—Relates to the disposition of property in proceedings for the dissolution of marriage

The act repeals section 452.330, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that even if the order of the court makes or leaves the former spouses as tenants-in-common of certain property, the court's order as it affects the distribution of marital property shall be a final order not subject to modification.

SB 66—(Dirck)—Health service corporations - services provided

The bill amends chapter 354, RSMo, by adding one new section.

This bill would require health service corporations to provide services of chiropractors or reimbursement for such services to members or beneficiaries as is currently done for services of physicians, surgeons and physical therapists.

Provisions of this act shall apply to all health service corporation contracts issued or renewed on or after January 1, 1982.

SB 67—(Dirck)—Registrars of vital statistics - fees

This bill repeals sections 193.190 and 193.320, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The fee for a certified copy of the record of a birth or death furnished by the state registrar of vital statistics is raised from one to three dollars.

For any search of files and records when no record is found, the state's fee is increased from one dollar to three dollars for a five year search.

For the processing of each correction, legitimation, adoption or recording after the registrant's twelfth birthday, the state shall be entitled to a fee of three dollars.

The fee paid each local registrar for furnishing a birth, death or stillbirth certificate to the state is changed from one to two dollars.

The fee for reporting to the state when no birth, death or stillbirth was registered during any calendar month is raised from twenty-five to fifty cents.

SB 68—(Dirck)—Fire protection districts

The bill repeals section 321.220, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill makes one change in the form in which a question on pensions for salaried members of an organized fire department is presented to voters of the fire district.

Also the bill raises from two thousand to five thousand dollars the amount beyond which the fire district board must seek bids on work.

SB 69—(Doctorian)—Licensing of day care homes

The bill repeals section 210.201, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law requires the licensing by the Division of Family Services of day care homes or day nurseries which provide care for more than four children during the daytime. This bill states that licensing will be necessary only for those day care homes or nurseries which provide care for twelve or more children.

SB 70—(Doctorian)—Relates to the income tax

This bill would repeal section 143.121, RSMo. 1978, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would exclude a certain amount of federal civil service retirement annuities from the state income tax. The amount excluded would be equal to the maximum annual social security benefits, but reduced by the amount of social security the taxpayer actually receives.

SB 71—(Doctorian)—Relating to the purchase of credit in the Public School Retirement System

This bill repeals sections 169.010 and 169.055, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill makes several changes in the eligibility requirements for purchasing credit in the public school retirement system. Currently, a member who taught outside the state, at Lincoln University, or at the University of Missouri before joining the system can purchase credit for such service within five years after being employed by a district included in the system. This bill would reopen (for five years from its effective date) that option for members who did not make the election during the permitted period and for those who made the election but did not complete payment in the allotted time. The bill also changes the limit on the amount of such credit which may be purchased from the length of membership service subsequent to the election of purchase to the length of membership service: the ten year maximum remains.

Members who are teaching at the time they are inducted into the armed forces also have a similar provision for purchase of credit. This bill would make, the same extended eligibility provision for them, and would add the requirement that such a member applying to make a purchase would have to include a certified copy of his military record showing the date of induction and date of honorable discharge.

In addition, the bill would add a provision for members who served in the armed forces prior to becoming a member to purchase up to four years of credit. The election to do so would have to be made within five years of employment in the system or within five years of the effective date of the bill. Unlike those members who taught before entering service, applicants under this provision would have to pay the amounts which would have been contributed by his employer as well as by himself. His rate of contribution would be based on his salary at initial employment (instead of salary at the time of induction).

The bill would also change the definition of "prior service" by removing the requirement that armed forces service must be rendered during a period of war before the board of the system can approve it for credit as prior service.

SB 72—(Mueller)—Relating to an Illinois-Missouri Bridge Commission

The bill would establish a compact between the states of Missouri and Illinois in order to create an Illinois-Missouri Bridge Commission.

Within sixty days of the effective date of the act, the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners to enter into a compact on behalf of the state of Missouri with the state of Illinois. Any two of the commissioners appointed plus the Attorney General of Missouri may act to enter into the compact.

The Illinois-Missouri Bridge Commission would have the power to purchase or otherwise acquire, lease, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, maintain and operate bridges or portions thereof and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Missouri.

Additional powers of the commission, which are listed in the compact, include: to contract, sue and be sued in its own name; to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property; to issue bonds on the security of revenues derived from the operation of the bridges for the payment of costs incurred for the planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation and maintenance of the bridges and the approaches thereto; borrow money for the planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation and maintenance of the bridges and the approaches thereto; to receive any moneys appropriated by local, state, or federal governments; to establish and charge tolls for transit over such bridges and also to retain the necessary staff in order to carry out the responsibilities of the commission.

The compact requires that rates of tolls to be charged for transit over the bridges be just and reasonable and shall be sufficient to provide a fund to pay for the cost of maintenance, repairs and operation of the bridges and approaches and to provide a sinking fund to pay the principal and interest of the outstanding bonds.

The commission is required to keep accurate records of the cost of the bridges and other expenses and of the daily revenues collected, and to report annually to the Governor of each state.

The commission shall consist of ten members, specified in the compact; five from Missouri and five from Illinois. It shall have the authority to exercise such additional powers as shall be conferred on it by the legislature of either state concurred in by the legislature of the other, or by an Act of Congress.

When the bonds have been retired, the bridges shall be conveyed to the states of Missouri and Illinois and, upon conveyance, the commission shall be dissolved and all its rights, powers and duties under the compact shall be terminated.

At any time prior to the retirement of all bonds and subsequent transfer of the bridges to the states of Illinois and Missouri, the commission may, by a four-fifths vote of all commissioners, convey all ownership, maintenance, and operation responsibilities and all outstanding debts and property to any existing agency which operates in both states and has authority to own and operate bridges.

Also, the compact states that the commission may petition any interstate commerce commission, public service commission, public utilities commission, or any other federal, municipal, state or local authority, administrative, judicial or legislative, having jurisdiction in the premises, for the adoption and execution of any physical improvements, change in method or rate of transportation, which, in the opinion of the commission may be designed to improve the transportation across the Mississippi River between Illinois and Missouri.

SB 73—(Mueller)—Relating to appeals in public assistance cases

The bill repeals section 208.090, RSMo 1978, and sections 208.080 and 208.100, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The bill states that any applicant or recipient of benefits or services provided by the Division of Family Services may appeal to the division director various decisions made by a county welfare office which affect his eligibility or the amount of his benefit. Current law restricts the right of appeal to applicants or recipients of old age assistance, aid to dependent children or aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

In such appeals, the division director shall ascertain the eligibility of the client at the time the action was taken by the county office and his decision shall be based on the facts of

evidence presented at a hearing of the appeal. If the client is determined by the director at the hearing to be eligible for benefits claimed, payment and providing of services shall be made only for those months during which the applicant or recipient was actually eligible. Current law states that payment of benefits shall be made as of the date application was denied or the applicant was removed from the rolls.

The bill also outlines the mechanism for the applicant or recipient to appeal the decision made by the division director to the circuit court of the county in which he resides. The circuit court shall review the action and the decision of the director in accordance with section 536.140, RSMo (scope of judicial review - administrative procedure and review).

SB 74—(Mueller)—Relating to the sale of intoxicating beer or malt liquor

The bill would allow malt liquor or beer containing not in excess of 5% alcohol to be sold in sports stadiums primarily used for professional sporting events in St. Louis on Sundays.

All malt liquor or beer sold is for on-premises consumption only for a period starting at 11:00 a.m. on Sundays and ending at 1:30 a.m. on the following Monday.

SB 75—(Giles)—Relates to the enlarging of the Board of Pharmacy

To repeal section 338.110, RSMo 1978, and enact one new section in lieu thereof.

The Board of Pharmacy would be enlarged from five to six members. One of the members would be an institutional pharmacist and, eventually, one of the members would be a public member. An institutional pharmacist is one who provides full time pharmaceutical services to institutions. Annually the Missouri Society of Hospital Pharmacists and the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association would submit five names to the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. The director shall submit the name of a nominee to the Governor drawn from this list. Members on the board on the effective date of this act shall serve the remainder of their term and within sixty days of the effective date of this act, the Governor shall appoint the first institutional pharmacist to the board.

The public member must be a citizen, a resident of Missouri and a person without financial involvement in any business or professional services directly related to a profession regulated by this chapter. The public member must be chosen by the Governor from a list submitted by the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing.

SB 76—(Giles)—Relates to condemnation proceedings

The bill amends Chapter 523, RSMo, by adding one new section.

The act provides that in any action to condemn land under Chapter 523, the date of taking shall be either the date the amount of the commissioner's award is paid into court or the date of trial if the condemning authority does not pay the amount of the commissioner's award into the registry of the court. The act provides that the just compensation to which landowners shall be entitled when an entire parcel is taken is the fair market value of the land as of the date of taking. When only part of a parcel of land is taken, the landowner shall be entitled to compensation for the difference between the fair market value of the property for its highest and best use as it existed immediately before the taking and the fair market value of the property for its highest and best use as it existed immediately after the date of taking. In addition, the act provides that the landowners shall receive just compensation

for damaging of the property or for any diminution in value of the property prior to the date of taking caused by the public project for which the property is condemned or by any announcements or acts of the condemning authority concerning the public project.

SB 77—(Giles)—Relates to assessment of costs in condemnation proceedings

The act provides that in any action to condemn lands or interests therein under the power of eminent domain, all reasonable costs borne by the owner shall be assessed as court costs against the condemning authority and awarded to the owner if there is a final judicial determination that the condemnation was invalid or the condemning authority abandons the condemnation proceeding.

SB 78—(Hefflin)—Relating to the practice of blind bidding

The bill prohibits the practice of blind bidding, which is defined in the bill as bidding, negotiating, offering terms, accepting a bid, or agreeing to terms for the purpose of entering into a license agreement prior to the trade screening of the motion picture that is the subject of the agreement.

The bill states that no distributor shall condition the granting or execution of a license agreement on (1) a minimum payment guarantee to the distributor if the license agreement requires payments based on attendance or box office receipts or (2) on the exhibitor's advancing, more than fourteen days prior to his first exhibition of a motion picture, any money that is to be used as security for the exhibitor's performance of the license agreement or is to be applied to any payments that the exhibitor is required by the agreement to make to the distributor.

The bill stipulates what shall be specified in the invitation to bid, if bids are solicited from exhibitors for the purpose of entering into a license agreement.

If the motion picture that is the subject of a bid has not already been trade screened within the state, the distributor soliciting the bid shall include in the invitation to bid the date, time and location of the trade screening of the motion picture that is the subject of the invitation to bid. The bill requires distributors to furnish to all exhibitors in this state reasonable and uniform notice of all trade screenings that are held within the state of motion pictures that he is distributing.

Bids shall be submitted in written form and shall be opened by the distributor or his agent at the same time and in the presence of at least one of the exhibitors or agent of an exhibitor who has submitted a bid.

The bill allows any exhibitor or agent of an exhibitor who submits a bid for a particular run of a motion picture to examine any bid at reasonable times within sixty days after the bid is opened. If all bids are rejected by the distributor, the distributor shall notify all the exhibitors who submitted bids and issue a new invitation to bid.

The bill contains a penalty provision.

SB 79—(Hefflin)—Relating to the barber board

The bill repeals sections 328.030, 328.080, 328.100, 328.110, 328.120, 328.123, 328.127, 328.150, 328.160, RSMo 1978, and section 328.050, RSMo Supp. 1980 and enacts eleven new sections in lieu thereof.

This act would make a number of changes in the Barber Board and in the licensing procedures of the board. The board is currently governed by three members appointed for four year terms with all terms expiring in October 1981. After 1981, this act would reduce the term of office to three years and stagger the terms. Each board member would receive forty dollars per

day (rather than twenty-five), plus expenses, for each day spent performing his duties.

Persons seeking to become barbers in Missouri must be at least seventeen (currently nineteen) and have studied 1,560 hours in not less than nine months (currently 1,000 hours in six months), have a valid license from another state or be a barber's apprentice on the effective date of this act. Persons currently in the shorter six month program may be registered as an apprentice by the board. Applicants would also be required to have completed the equivalent of two years of high school. Persons passing the examination may submit an application for a certificate of registration to practice barbering. Any applicant for an examination shall be charged a fee of twenty-five dollars and the fee for a certificate of registration shall be fifteen dollars.

The board may require an examination by a physician at any time (rather than annually) at the licensee's expense.

The owner of every shop must annually before June 30 obtain a certificate of registration for a fee of ten dollars. If the fee has not been paid by July 1, or if a shop is opened without a certificate, the fee is twenty-five dollars.

Persons teaching barbering would be required to have been a licensed barber for five years, to pass an examination given by the board, and to have served as an assistant instructor for six months preceding the examination. The application fee for an examination would be twenty-five dollars. Procedures for dealing with applicants who fail the examination are delineated.

SB 80—(Hefflin)—Relating to the purchase of credit in the public school retirement system

This bill repeals sections 169.055 and 169.570, RSMo. 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill makes several changes in eligibility to purchase prior service credit in the public school retirement system. Currently, members who teach outside the state or at Lincoln University or the University of Missouri have five years after becoming members to purchase credit for the years taught outside the system. This bill would allow until July 1, 1983, for any member who did not elect to purchase such credit to do so.

Currently, any member who, while teaching, is inducted into the armed forces during an emergency involving national defense and is reemployed within one year after his discharge is not considered terminated from the system and may purchase membership credit for the years in service if he elects to do so within five years after being reemployed. This bill would remove the requirement that the service be during an emergency and would allow anyone to make the election before July 1, 1983, even if the five year period had expired.

The bill would also allow a member who moves from one of the Missouri public school retirement systems to another to purchase up to ten years of credit in his new system. Currently, his only option is to retain his benefits in his first system.

SB 81—(Wilson - 19th)—Relating to the sale and issuance of motor vehicle licenses

The bill repeals sections 301.025 RSMo. 1978, and section 136.055 RSMo. Supp. 1980 and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The bill would allow certain county officials to act as agents of the Department of Revenue in the issuance of motor vehicle and driver's licenses, registration of watercraft and outboard motors and the collection of motor vehicle sales and use taxes. The bill provides that after September 28, 1981, if any agent appointed pursuant to section 136.055 RSMo. shall die, resign or otherwise be terminated as an agent, the Director of

Revenue shall offer to the governing body of the county in which the agent's office was located, the option of assuming the duties of an agent for the Department of Revenue for the sale of motor vehicle and driver's licenses, registration of watercraft and outboard motors and the collection of motor vehicle sales and use taxes. The governing body shall designate the county treasurer or any other county official if the treasurer declines as the individual responsible for providing such services.

The Director of Revenue may prescribe an appropriate period of time for a county to exercise the option of and begin performing the duties of an agent. If the county declines the option or cannot comply within the time period, the director may appoint an agent as currently prescribed by law.

In any county in which a county official is a designated agent for the Department of Revenue, the governing body of the county may also, with concurrence of the Director of Revenue and the governing body of a city, designate an appropriate official of such city to act as agent for the Department of Revenue.

The bill lists the additional fees authorized to be charged by any county or city official designated as an agent for the Department of Revenue under the provisions of this bill. Also, for the extra duties of acting as a revenue agent, the county and city officials shall receive an additional annual salary of \$3,000.

Finally, the bill states that in any county in which a county official is a designated agent for the Department of Revenue, the governing body of the county may establish the procedures for verifying that the tangible personal property taxes for the preceding year have been paid by residents of that county.

SB 82—(Wilson - 19th)—Relates to cigarette tax and cancer research

This bill repeals sections 149.011, 149.015, 149.065, 192.010 and 200.020, RSMo 1978, and section 13 of the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974 and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-two new sections.

The bill increases the cigarette tax by five cents per pack. The increased cigarette tax shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the Missouri Fund for Medical Research and Disease Detection.

The Division of Health shall establish and maintain a cancer information reporting system. This system shall include a record of cancer cases which occur in Missouri together with information necessary to conduct comprehensive epidemiologic surveys of cancer and cancer related diseases in this state and to evaluate the appropriateness of preventive and control measures.

The Director of the Division of Health shall protect the identity of the patient, physician and hospital in the required reporting. The Division of Health shall provide qualified researchers with data from reported information upon the researcher's compliance with conditions as provided by rule and upon payment of a fee for the cost of processing the data.

The Missouri Fund for Medical Research and Disease Detection shall be administered by the Director of the Division of Health with advice and recommendations of the State Commission for Medical Research and Disease Detection.

Money from the fund may be used for:

(1) Research in basic science and clinical investigations related to specified diseases;

(2) Establishment of experimental or pilot programs in prevention, education, screening and detection, rehabilitation and terminal care related to certain diseases enumerated in the bill; and

(3) Establishment and operation of a cancer information reporting system.

The Director of the Division of Health shall approve or deny funding of research or project proposals and may monitor and audit each project as set forth in the project award.

The bill also establishes the State Commission for Medical Research and Disease Detection. The commission shall serve as an advisory board to the Director of the Division of Health.

The commission shall have fifteen members. Four shall be professionals in cancer care or research, four shall be professionals in diseases of the heart, lungs or vascular system, four shall be health care professionals and three shall be consumer representatives. Each member shall serve a four year term. Members shall be appointed by the Governor and may serve only two consecutive terms.

If this bill is passed, a referendum shall be held in November 1990 at the general election and every eight years thereafter on the question of continuing the provision related to a cancer information reporting system and the Missouri Fund for Medical Research and Disease Detection. If the proposal is rejected, the cigarette tax shall be reduced.

The bill also contains provisions for state reimbursement of hospitals for certain expenses related to the initial implementation of the cancer reporting system. This provision shall expire on June 30, 1984.

SB 83—(Wilson - 19th)—Relates to certain junior colleges

This bill repeals section 178.400, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that any junior college operated continuously by a public school district since October 13, 1961, shall be considered to have met all of the standards for organization as a junior college district and may petition the Coordinating Board of Higher Education for such organization. The Coordinating Board must on receipt of the petition, submit the proposal to the voters of the district. If approved, the junior college district would be organized and eligible to receive state aid. The property tax levy for the school district would be reduced by the proportion spent previously on the junior college. Moberly and Trenton are the only two districts which operate junior colleges.

SB 84—(Johnson)—Regulation of life care contracts

This bill requires a provider of continuing care to have a certificate of authority issued by the Missouri Division of Insurance before doing business in Missouri.

Continuing care as defined in this bill includes life care, care for life or care for a term of years.

Providers must pay an application fee of \$75.00 and submit an annual statement to the Division of Insurance. Such statement shall be in a form specified by the division.

The annual statement shall include the terms and conditions of the life care contracts including the services to be provided to residents, the fees or charges to be paid by the residents and the method of payment of such fees or charges.

The annual statement shall also include (1) a statement of fees to be charged if the resident marries while living at the facility and certain other aspects related to this situation; (2) the circumstances under which the resident will be permitted to remain in the facility in the event of the resident's having financial difficulties; (3) the terms and conditions under which a contract for continuing care at the facility may be cancelled by the resident or the provider and conditions under which all or any portion of the entrance fee will be refunded; (4) conditions under which a living unit may be made available by

the facility to a different or new resident other than on the death of the original resident. Other disclosure provisions are also included.

The life care contract shall provide that any person entering into the contract shall have a period of seven days within which to rescind the life care contract without penalty or further obligation. In the event of such rescission, all money or property paid or transferred by such person shall be fully refunded by the provider. No person shall be required to move into a facility until after the expiration of the seven day rescission period.

The bill also requires the establishment of an escrow account with a licensed agent. Entrance fees received by the provider prior to the date a person is permitted to occupy his or her living unit in the facility shall be placed in escrow with a licensed agent approved by the division. Conditions for the release of these funds are also provided.

The provider shall be required to maintain on a current basis in escrow with a bank, trust company or other escrow agent approved by the division, a specified amount of any entrance fee received by the provider. Conditions for release of the escrow account are included. This provision is applicable only to life care contracts established after the effective date of this act.

SB 85—(Johnson)—Relating to certain time and expense allowances for members of the Highway Patrol

The bill amends chapter 43 RSMo by adding thereto one new section.

Under the provisions of this bill, members of the Highway Patrol would receive time and expense allowances when the member of the patrol changes residences due to a permanent transfer.

For special assignments, the patrolman is allowed two round trips and five days to locate a new residence. To move to a new residence, the patrolman would be allowed three days and two nights.

Additional time and expense reimbursements allowed include: three thousand five hundred dollars for real estate commission; loan fees of four hundred dollars and closing costs of two hundred dollars; dual housing allowance not to exceed two months and eight hundred dollars; temporary quarters for patrolman only not to exceed thirty days; storage of household goods and personal possessions not to exceed thirty days at current rate; actual cost of packing, moving and unpacking household goods and personal possessions.

The bill also provides reimbursement for incidental expenses incurred.

SB 86—(Johnson)—Prepaid prescription drug programs

This bill would permit a pharmacist, in lieu of direct payment from an insured for goods or services, to take an assignment of such insured's right to reimbursement for services or goods provided to a member of a prepaid prescription drug program, health maintenance organization or health services corporation.

Such corporations and organizations may not refuse to pay the usual and customary charges for the goods and services covered by such an assignment.

SB 87—(Tinnin)—Relates to financial accounting system and funds for school districts

This bill repeals sections 148.360, 151.150, 162.011, 163.011, 163.061, 164.301, 165.011, 165.051, 165.121, 167.251, 170.051,

170.055, 170.057, 177.051, 177.061, 177.091, and 178.510, RSMo 1978, and sections 162.191, 162.241, 162.745 and 162.821, RSMo Supp. 1980 and enacts in lieu thereof 19 new sections.

This bill would make several substantial changes in the accounting and record-keeping systems of local school districts. It would combine the teachers' fund, the incidental fund and the free textbook fund into the operating fund; replace the building fund with the capital projects fund; and retain the debt service fund. All state aid for special education and all foundation formula funds would go to the operating fund. Seventy-five percent of these basic state monies would have to be spent for teachers' salaries.

Summaries of audit reports (currently required) would show revenues and expenses, rather than receipts and disbursements. To facilitate this, the State Board of Education would be required to develop a uniform financial accounting system incorporating double-entry bookkeeping and modified accrual accounting; adoption of this system by a local district would not be mandatory.

The bill has an effective date of July 1, 1981.

SB 88—(Tinnin)—Relates to the Highway Patrol

The bill repeals section 34.140, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act would permit retiring members of the Highway Patrol to purchase their sidearm and badge.

SB 89—(Tinnin)—Relates to persons eligible to vote for elected trustees of the Public School Retirement System

This bill repeals section 169.020, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The Board of Trustees of the Public School Retirement System, which also serves as the board for the Nonteacher School Employee Retirement System, is composed of five members. Two of these trustees are elected by the members of the Public School Retirement System. This bill would allow retired members of the Public School Retirement System and members (retired or active) of the nonteacher retirement system to vote for those two trustees.

SB 90—(Webster)—Relates to retirement benefits of administrative law judges and legal advisors of the Division of Workers' Compensation

The bill repeals sections 104.516 and 476.520, RSMo 1978, and section 104.515, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof twelve new sections.

This act establishes retirement benefits for administrative law judges and legal advisors of the Division of Workers' Compensation. The act sets forth the amount of retirement benefits for individuals covered by the act and the survivorship benefits which the beneficiaries may receive.

The act also provides that administrative law judges and legal advisors of the Division of Workers' Compensation shall receive insurance benefits covering hospital, surgical and medical expenses and life insurance. The state may make a contribution for the cost of the various insurance benefits, subject to the limit imposed by statute. Spouses and unemancipated children of the administrative law judges and legal advisors shall be able to participate in the program of medical insurance benefits.

The act also provides that the twelve years' service required for judges to receive retirement benefits under sections 476.515 to 476.570 may be satisfied by aggregating the service as a judge with service as an administrative law judge or legal advisor or both of the Division of Workers' Compensation.

However, no person who receives retirement compensation under the provisions of sections 287.810 through 287.850 shall engage in the practice of law or do law business at any time after his retirement.

SB 91—(Webster)—Optometrists - use of diagnostic pharmaceutical agents

The bill amends chapter 336, RSMo 1978, by enacting one new section.

This bill would authorize the State Board of Optometry to adopt rules and regulations to examine and certify registered optometrists to use topically applied diagnostic pharmaceutical agents in their practice and to allow the use of such diagnostic pharmaceutical agents by registered optometrists so certified by the State Board of Optometry.

The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules may, after a hearing, suspend any rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to this section. The General Assembly may reinstate such rule by concurrent resolution signed by the Governor.

SB 92—(Webster)—Relates to continuing education for real estate brokers

The bill repeals sections 339.040 and 339.045, RSMo 1978, and enacts two new sections in lieu thereof.

This act would allow the Real Estate Commission to require its licensees to attend continuing education courses as a condition for license renewal.

SB 93—(Schneider)—Relating to asserting claims against governmental entities

This bill repeals sections 34.260, 34.265, 34.270, 34.275, 71.185, 105.850, 226.092, 537.600, 537.610, 537.620, 537.625 and 537.630, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-three new sections.

This bill would change the areas and limits of liability for the state, cities, counties and other political subdivisions. These public entities would still be liable for their tortious conduct involving motor vehicles and dangerous conditions of property; however, "dangerous condition" is defined by the bill in a narrower manner and special provision is made for the design and standards of any improvements and for unimproved land in its natural condition. Under this bill, public entities would become liable for medical malpractice while providing health care services and for tortious conduct while operating airports and utilities.

The limits of liability would also be changed. Under current law, no individual can recover more than \$100,000 for a claim and all claims arising from a single occurrence are limited to a total of \$800,000. There is, however, no limit to the amount a government might have to pay in a year's time. The bill would raise the individual limit to \$300,000, but would establish \$300,000 as the annual aggregate limit for most public entities. This would mean that no public entity would have to pay more than \$300,000 in a year regardless of the number of occurrences. The exceptions would be Jackson County, St. Louis County, Kansas City, the City of St. Louis and the state; for these five, the annual aggregate limit would be \$1 million.

To provide for paying damages for injuries caused by a public entity after it had already paid \$300,000 in claims in a year, the bill would establish a Public Entity Liability Fund. All public entities could participate in this fund and make an annual contribution to the fund. This contribution would be a percentage ranging from 2% to 10% of the premium the entity pays to obtain insurance for its annual aggregate limit. Any public entity electing not to participate in the fund would not enjoy the dollar limits provided by this bill.

The fund would be governed by a seven-member board including the State Treasurer, Attorney General, Director of Insurance and four members appointed by the Governor. The state would appropriate \$1 million to start the fund and that amount would be repaid when the fund balance reached \$9 million. The amount in the fund on December 31 of each year would be the limit of liability for all claims in the state for that year. If the fund were unable to pay all claims in full, it would become inactive unless the General Assembly appropriated additional funds. When the fund balance reached \$16 million at the end of a fiscal year, everything over \$15 million would be rebated to the public entities.

SB 94—(Schneider)—Relates to a refund of certain retirement contributions

The act repeals section 476.585, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that certain former state employees, including members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials, are entitled to a refund of their retirement contributions plus interest.

The act also provides that judges shall be entitled to an immediate refund of their contributions plus interest.

The act contains an emergency clause.

SB 95—(Schneider)—Permits the practice of law by retired judges

The act repeals sections 476.510 and 476.565, RSMo. 1978.

The act repeals sections 476.510 and 476.565, RSMo 1978, which prohibit the practice of law by retired judges who receive retirement compensation under either the provisions of sections 476.450 to 476.510 or the provisions of sections 476.515 to 476.570.

SB 96—(Wilson - 34th)—Relates to the motor vehicle fuel tax

The bill repeals sections 142.382 and 142.581, RSMo. 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill relates to tax refunds on motor vehicle fuel when a metering device is not used to measure the amount of fuel consumed that is subject to such refunds. The bill requires the Director of Revenue to establish rules and regulations to provide for the exemption in the event the taxpayer does not use a metering device.

SB 97—(Merrell)—Relates to retirement benefits of certain judicial employees

The act repeals section 104.340, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The act provides that any person who was a circuit clerk on June 30, 1980 or a deputy circuit clerk or division clerk on June 30, 1981, shall be entitled to prior service credit by making application within ninety days after becoming a member of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System (MSERS). The act deletes the requirements that in order to obtain credit for prior service an individual must have been a member of a certain retirement system and must pay into the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System any contributions paid into such system which was or could have been received as a refund upon withdrawal from such system. These persons may be employed by the board as special consultants and for such service shall be compensated monthly in an amount which, when added to state retirement benefits being received, shall be equal or substantially equivalent to the retirement benefits such persons would have received from a retirement system in effect in a county or the City of St. Louis had they been covered

thereunder after June 30, 1980 or June 30, 1981, as the case may be, until retirement under said system, instead of under the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System.

Any person who was a circuit clerk in office on June 30, 1980 or a deputy clerk or division clerk in office on June 30, 1981 and who was afforded medical or life insurance benefits, but after becoming an employee of the state on July 1, 1980 or July 1, 1981, respectively, is afforded less medical or life insurance benefits than he formerly received as an employee of a county or the City of St. Louis, shall be entitled to additional compensation or insurance benefits in order to eliminate the difference.

SB 98—(Merrell)—Extra duties and compensation for recorders of deeds, circuit clerks, and circuit clerks/ex officio recorders

This bill repeals sections 59.245, 59.605, and 59.606, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

New duties for recorders in all counties of the first, second and third classes where the offices are separate from the office of the circuit clerk, except recorders of first class charter counties and St. Louis City, require the recorder to provide the assessor with a copy of each real estate conveyance recorded during the preceding month and a copy of each real estate mortgage or deed of trust recorded during the preceding month.

The circuit clerk, or the circuit clerk and ex officio recorder of deeds in each county of the first class, except those with charter forms of government, and in each county of the second, third and fourth classes and the City of St. Louis shall report the record of conviction, or placement on probation of any person convicted of a criminal offense to the main office of the State Highway Patrol in Jefferson City.

Information required in the reports and extra compensation tables are included.

SB 99—(Bradshaw)—Judges' retirement contributions

The act repeals section 476.585, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This provides that any judge holding office after September 1, 1976 who thereafter retires shall be paid by the Commissioner of Administration the total amount of retirement contributions paid by him under section 476.525, together with interest.

SB 100—(Bradshaw)—Relates to the scope of judicial review of certain administrative decisions

The act repeals section 536.140, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that under specified circumstances the court reviewing the decision of the agency is empowered to review the record before the agency, determine all issues raised concerning admissibility of evidence, competency or qualification of witnesses, and receive any evidence improperly excluded by the agency. The court shall thereafter weigh the evidence and determine the facts accordingly, apply the law to those facts, and render such judgment as it deems appropriate.

Also, this bill imposes upon state agencies the burden of establishing the validity or applicability of their rules, regulations and policies in any action or proceeding involving their validity or applicability.

SB 101—(Bradshaw)—Relates to the sale of the Missouri Register and the Missouri Code of State Regulations

The bill repeals section 536.033, RSMo 1978, and enacts in

lieu thereof one new section.

The current law requires that the Secretary of State establish a charge for the Missouri Register and the Missouri Code of State Regulations sufficient to cover publication and delivery costs. This bill would allow the Secretary of State to establish a "reasonable charge" which is less than or equal to the publication and delivery costs.

SB 102—(Bild)—Relates to witness immunity

This bill provides that in a criminal proceeding a circuit court is authorized, upon request of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney or the Attorney General in a criminal action, to compel a person asserting the privilege against self-incrimination to testify or produce evidence before a court or grand jury. The bill provides that after complying with the order no testimony, evidence or other information obtained directly or indirectly from such testimony or evidence may be used against the person in any proceeding or prosecution concerning which he gave answer or produced evidence under court order, except a prosecution for perjury, false swearing or contempt committed in answering or failing to answer or in failing to produce evidence in accordance with the order.

The bill also provides that a person who refuses to testify after being granted immunity under this act shall be adjudged in contempt and committed to the county jail until such time, not to exceed twelve months, that the contempt is purged by production of the evidence or the giving of the testimony.

SB 103—(Bild)—Condemnation of private sewer corporations by public sewer districts

The bill would repeal sections 88.027 and 248.170, RSMo 1978 and enact in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill makes provisions for condemnation and appropriation of private sewer corporations by public sewer districts. In such proceedings, the fair value of the facilities of the sewer corporation shall be determined as specified in this bill.

To assess damages to the sewer corporation in condemnation proceedings, the commissioners or the jury shall determine the fair value of the condemned property, determine the proportion of total capital attributable to contributions in aid of construction (connection fees and original cost of donated property), and deduct from the fair value an amount equal to that portion of fair value attributable to contributions in aid of construction.

Damages for taking of property built through contributions in aid of construction will be awarded to persons who contributed property or to their successors unless the municipality shows that it intends to continue to use the condemned facilities to provide services to such persons.

SB 104—(Bild)—Relates to the fire protection districts and district boards of directors

The bill repeals sections 321.120, 321.200, 321.210 and 321.420, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

This bill establishes terms of office for the board of directors elected at the time of a fire protection district's incorporation. The person receiving the third highest number of votes shall serve a term of at least two years, the second highest shall serve a term of at least four years and the highest shall serve a term of at least six years. Thereafter members shall serve six year terms. Directors in office at the time this act takes effect shall serve the term for which they were elected. At no time shall there be more than three members on the board.

The board shall meet not less than once each month in the

district. Additional meetings may be held and all minutes and records of the board meetings shall be available to the public at the main firehouse in the district from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. every day except Sunday. Notices of meetings shall be posted continuously at firehouses of the district. No business shall be conducted by the board unless a quorum is present.

The board shall exercise all powers of the board without delegation to any governmental or other body. Members of the staff of the district may be employed or discharged only by a board which includes at least two publicly elected directors.

A vacancy on the board shall be filled by the remaining elected members. If there are not two elected members remaining on the board, any vacancy shall be filled by the circuit court of the county in which all or a majority of the district lies. The appointee or appointees shall serve until the next biennial election at which a director or directors are elected to serve the remainder of the unexpired term or terms.

The bill also establishes the regular date for the election of directors.

SB 105—(Melton)—Auctioneers - license fees

The bill repeals section 343.080, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill requires that all fees collected by the county clerk for auctioneers' licenses shall be paid into the county general revenue fund.

SB 106—(Melton)—Relating to the licensing of nonresident insurance agents

The bill repeals section 375.017, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that if an applicant for licensure as an insurance agent in Missouri is from another state in which, as a general policy, Missouri agents are not licensed as agents or permitted to transact the business of insurance in such state, then the nonresident applicant shall not be licensed as a Missouri agent by the Director of Insurance.

SB 107—(Melton)—Relates to the practice of law by retired judges

The act repeals sections 476.510 and 476.565, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act repeals the prohibition against the practice of law by individuals receiving judicial retirement benefits.

The act provides that a person eligible for judicial retirement benefits shall have his retirement compensation reduced to the amount and to the extent of one-half of his net earnings from the practice of law. The net income from the practice of law shall be determined by the federal income tax return, a copy of which must be filed with the administrator of the judicial retirement system.

SB 108—(Cox)—Relates to required courses and examinations for graduation from public or private schools in Missouri

This bill repeals section 170.011, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law requires all public and private schools (except private trade schools) in Missouri to offer regular courses of instruction in the constitutions of the United States and of Missouri and in American history and institutions. Before any pupil can receive a certificate of graduation from any such school, he must pass an examination over those subjects.

This bill would broaden the required courses and exam-

inations to include the political system and general political science concepts.

SB 109—(Cox)—Relating to abandoned railroad right-of-ways

The bill states that when any railroad company abandons a right-of-way and sells the land to persons having a leasehold interest in it, and such persons have added permanent fixtures to the land, the value of the land and the price to be paid for it shall be determined according to chapter 523 RSMo. Chapter 523 RSMo relates to condemnation proceedings.

SB 110—(Dinger)—Repeals the corporation franchise tax

This act would repeal ten sections of chapter 147 RSMo and sections 351.250, 351.525, 351.540, 351.645 and 351.650 RSMo, and enact in lieu thereof four new sections.

The provisions of this bill would repeal the corporate franchise tax. Also, all references to the franchise tax would be removed from the general, corporate business laws which control when a franchise may be revoked, when a corporation may be dissolved, the reinstatement of a corporate franchise and the withdrawal of a foreign corporation.

SB 111—(Dinger)—Relates to the use of highway right-of-ways for haying purposes.

This bill requires the Highways and Transportation Commission to establish a program to allow farmers to harvest hay which is located on highway right-of-ways controlled by the commission. The commission, upon request, shall provide written information regarding the program. A farmer who harvests hay under the program may retain all the hay he harvests as compensation for his work.

SB 112—(Dinger)—Power of arrest for certain Conservation Commission agents

The bill amends Chapter 252, RSMo, by adding thereto a new section 252.085.

All authorized agents of the Conservation Commission who have attained certification as peace officers or instructors in accordance with Chapter 590, RSMo. (selection and training of peace officers) would be declared to be officers of the state of Missouri. They would be given the authority to arrest without warrant or process persons whom they have probable cause to believe had violated or were violating laws of the state on lands owned, operated, based or managed by the Commission. They would also receive the authority to arrest without warrant or process persons whom they have probable cause to believe had violated or were violating laws related to, tampering, trespass, property damage, etc. The latter authority is restricted to violations related to the control, management, regulation or conservation of the bird, fish, game, forestry or wildlife resources of the state.

SB 113—(Gannon)—Relating to marriage licenses

The bill repeals sections 451.040, 451.060 and 451.070, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill restores the provision, inadvertently deleted in legislation enacted in 1980, that a marriage license shall be void after ten days from its date of issuance. It also deletes that statute which states that recorders of deeds are guilty of a misdemeanor if they issue marriage licenses to persons who fail to file a report of a negative laboratory report regarding the serological syphilis test. Legislation enacted in 1980 removed the syphilis test as a requirement for obtaining a marriage license. This bill also eliminates language stating that physicians, laboratory personnel or others who knowingly make any false statements related to the syphilis test reports are guilty of a misdemeanor.

SB 114—(Wiggins)—Relates to witness immunity

This bill provides that in a criminal proceeding a circuit court is authorized, upon request of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney or the Attorney General in a criminal action, to compel a person asserting the privilege against self-incrimination to testify or produce evidence before a court or grand jury. The bill provides that no testimony, evidence or other information obtained directly or indirectly from the compelled testimony and evidence may be used against the person in any proceeding or prosecution concerning which he gave answer or produced evidence under court order, except a prosecution for perjury, false swearing or contempt committed in answering or failing to answer or in failing to produce evidence in accordance with the order.

The bill also provides that a person who refuses to testify after being granted immunity under this act shall be adjudged in contempt and committed to the county jail until such time, not to exceed twelve months, that the contempt is purged by production of the evidence or the giving of the testimony.

SB 115—(Wiggins)—Relates to tampering with witnesses and victims of crime

The act repeals sections 575.010 and 575.270, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof six new sections.

The conduct which constitutes the crime of tampering with a witness is broadened to include the conveying of threats or offers of benefit in furtherance of a conspiracy to induce a witness or prospective witness to disobey a subpoena or other legal process; to withhold evidence, information or documents; or to testify falsely.

The act also establishes the crime of victim tampering. A person commits the crime of victim tampering if he attempts to prevent or dissuade any victim, or any person acting upon behalf of a victim, from reporting a crime, assisting in the prosecution of a crime or assisting in the arrest of a person.

Tampering with a witness in a prosecution, tampering with a witness with purpose to induce a witness to testify falsely, and victim tampering is a class A felony if the original charge is a felony. Otherwise, tampering with a witness or victim tampering is a class A misdemeanor. Persons convicted of tampering with a witness or victim tampering shall not be eligible for probation or parole.

The act empowers a court with criminal jurisdiction to issue orders for the protection of victims and witnesses. Any person violating an order may be subject to contempt of court or prosecuted for a substantive offense if the violation of an order is also a violation of this act. Any pretrial release of any defendant, whether on bail or any other form of recognizance, should be deemed to include as a condition that the defendant not violate the conditions of this act.

The act empowers the Director of the Department of Public Safety, at his own initiative or at the request of the Attorney General or any prosecuting attorney or law enforcement agency, to provide for the security of witnesses, potential witnesses and their immediate families in criminal proceedings instituted or investigations pending against a person alleged to have engaged in a violation of state law. Housing facilities may be provided for witnesses and their immediate families if testimony by a witness might subject a witness or a member of his immediate family to the danger of bodily injury.

The act specifies the information which must be submitted by a law enforcement agency which requests that a witness be granted protection by the Department of Public Safety.

SB 116—(Wiggins)—Relates to electronic surveillance, with penalty provisions

The act provides that it is a class D felony: (1) willfully to intercept, to endeavor to intercept or to procure another person to intercept any wire or oral communication; (2) willfully to use, to endeavor to use or to procure another person to use any electronic, mechanical or other device to intercept oral communications under circumstances set forth in the act, (3) willfully to disclose or to endeavor to disclose the contents of a wire or oral communication obtained by an interception in violation of the act; or (4) willfully to use or to endeavor to use information obtained in violation of the act.

It is not unlawful for an interception of a wire or oral communication to be made by certain employees of a communications common carrier in the normal course of their employment. Also, it is not unlawful for a person, whether or not acting under color of law, to intercept a communication where the person is a party to communication or where one of the parties has given prior consent to intercept. However, if the person making the interception is not acting under the color of law the above exemptions from criminal liability are not applicable if the communication is intercepted for the purpose of committing any criminal or tortious act.

Upon application, a judge may issue an order authorizing the interception of a wire or oral communication if there is probable cause to believe that the interception may provide evidence of an offense punishable by death or by imprisonment for more than two years; a felony which involves murder kidnapping, rape robbery, extortion, promoting gambling, promoting prostitution or narcotics violations, or any conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

The act specifies the information which must be set forth in the application for the court order authorizing the communication. The judge may not issue an order authorizing an interception for any period longer than is necessary to achieve the objective of the interception and in no event, shall the authorization be longer than thirty days. However, extensions may be granted upon a showing of facts sufficient to authorize an initial order. Immediately after the expiration of the order, or any extensions thereof, the recordings of the interceptions shall be made available to the judge issuing the order and sealed under his direction.

The act provides that a privileged wire or oral communication intercepted in accordance with or in violation of this act shall not lose its privileged character.

The act sets forth the requirements for admitting into evidence or disclosing at a trial, hearing or other proceeding, the contents of an intercepted wire or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom. The act specifies the grounds upon which an aggrieved person may move to suppress the contents of an intercepted wire or oral communication.

Any person whose wire or oral communication is intercepted, disclosed or used in violation of this act shall have a civil cause of action. He shall be entitled to recover actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages computed at a rate of one hundred dollars a day for each day of violation or one thousand dollars, whichever is higher; punitive damages; a reasonable attorney's fee; and other litigation costs reasonably incurred.

A good faith reliance on a court order or section 5 of this act shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought under this act.

SB 117—(Murray)—Relates to the administration and distribution of estates of decedents, minors, and incompetents

The act repeals sections 473.017, 473.117, 473.233, 473.587, 473.823, 474.060, 474.337, 474.463, 475.015, RSMo Supp. 1980

and enacts in lieu thereof nine new sections.

This act is a revision bill which makes a number of technical changes in the provisions of the probate code enacted by the Second Session of the Eightieth General Assembly. The changes are necessary to achieve uniformity in the probate code and correct typographical errors in the bill.

The act has an emergency clause.

SB 118—(Murray)—Relates to the final settlement of estates

The act repeals section 473.587, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act deletes the requirement that there be publication of the notice of the intention to file the final settlement and petition for distribution. The act provides that the clerk shall give notice by ordinary mail at least fifteen days prior to the date of the proposed filing by the personal representative to each heir and devisee.

SB 119—(Murray)—Relates to fees in probate proceedings

The act repeals section 483.580, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides for an increase in the fees which are charged against the decedent's estate. Also, the act provides that the additional fee charged when an estate remains open longer than twelve months after the grant of letters shall not be assessed in those cases where the personal representative files the settlement on the first day set by the court though the settlement is not approved until after the initial twelve months. The act also provides that when copies of letters testamentary or of administration are furnished to certain individuals a certified copy shall be included.

SB 120—(Frappier)—Relating to credit transactions

This bill repeals sections 408.015, 408.555, 408.556 and 408.561, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill makes various changes regarding credit transactions. Two of the changes are in the definitions section. First, the bill clarifies the definition of "Residential Real Estate" to make it clear that it applies only to real estate which the borrower uses or intends to use as a residence. Second, it removes the prohibition against using residential real estate as security for a business loan. Instead, it allows a loan to be secured by residential real estate and still be considered a business loan if it meets two requirements: it must be over \$5,000 and the proceeds must be used in a business or in acquiring an interest in a business. Such a loan would not be subject to the usury limit which normally applies to loans secured by residential real estate.

The bill also makes it clear that a borrower who wants to cure a default on a second mortgage loan must pay, in addition to "current obligation" (which is defined by this bill), all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the lender in trying to collect. The bill also clarifies language concerning the right to cure defaults on other types of loans.

Current law provides that if a lender takes possession of goods which were being used to secure a loan with a principal balance of less than \$500, the borrower is not liable for the unpaid balance. It also provides that following any disposition of collateral under the uniform commercial code, the lender is entitled to recover any deficiency only if the original amount financed exceeded \$500 and the unpaid balance at the time of default was \$300 or over. Both of these provisions would be repealed by this bill.

A final change which the bill would make concerns those

who co-sign loans. Current law makes a distinction between a "guarantor of payment" and "collection guaranteed." Basically, the latter is responsible for the debt only after all remedies against the primary borrower have been exhausted and the loan is still unpaid, while the former is responsible for the debt in the same manner as the borrower. Excluding family members who co-sign, generally only those who co-sign and receive the benefit of the proceeds of the loan are considered "guarantors of payment." This bill would change that by making every co-signer, except those who fail to receive the explanation required by the law concerning their obligation, a "guarantor of payment." The required explanation is also changed to make it clear that, once the lender has requested payment from the borrower and the borrower has refused to pay, the co-signer is responsible for paying the debt, even if the lender does not attempt collection action against the borrower.

SB 121—(Frappier)—Hospital liens

The bill repeals section 430.230, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes from "twenty-five dollars per day" and from "the reasonable cost of" to "customary charges for" services and necessary x-ray, laboratory, operating room and medication service as the amount for which certain hospitals and clinics may have liens against claims, counterclaims, suits or right of action of persons admitted to such facilities.

SB 122—(Frappier)—Relating to motor vehicle sales tax

The bill repeals section 144.440, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill relates to the state sales tax on new and used motor vehicles and trailers purchased or acquired for use on the highway. The bill states that the Director of Revenue may require an affidavit signed by the seller stating the actual purchase price of the motor vehicle or trailer when the purchase price is unknown or undisclosed.

SB 123—(Banks)—Relates to modifications of Missouri adjusted gross income

This act repeals section 143.121, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act provides that to the extent any interest or dividend income is included in federal adjusted gross income, it may be subtracted in calculating a taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income.

SB 124—(Banks)—Relates to reform of the Landlord Tenant Law

This bill repeals sections 441.040 and 535.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof thirty-two new sections.

This bill is a comprehensive reform of the landlord tenant law relating to all written and oral rental agreements of residential property and the conversion of rental properties to condominiums.

The bill provides that the following terms in residential rental agreements are void: provisions to waive rights or remedies provided by the bill and provisions which authorize any person to confess judgment regarding a rental agreement.

The bill prohibits a landlord from requiring a security deposit in excess of 2 months' rent and requires the landlord, within 45 days of termination of the lease: (1) to return the deposit in full or (2) to furnish to the tenant a written list of the damages and return the balance of the deposit, if any. The bill allows the landlord to retain deposit monies only for the following reasons: to cover unpaid rent, to restore the condition of the

dwelling to its condition at the beginning of the term except for ordinary wear and tear, and to cover damages caused by the tenants' failure to give adequate notice of termination of the rental agreement.

The tenant has the right to be present at an inspection of the dwelling to determine the amount of the security deposit to be withheld. The landlord shall give reasonable notice of the time of the inspection. If the landlord wrongfully withholds part or all of the security deposit, the landlord may forfeit all rights to withhold any portion of the security deposit or may be required to pay damages equal to twice the amount wrongfully withheld.

The landlord is required to deliver possession to the tenant at the commencement of the term in compliance with the rental agreement and the implied warranty provided by the bill. If the landlord fails to deliver possession: (1) the tenant may terminate the agreement and require the landlord to return, within 5 days, all of the security deposit and all rent which has been paid or (2) the tenant may demand performance of the agreement and may hold the landlord liable for damages resulting from the failure to deliver possession if the tenant did not have notice that the delivery of possession was contingent on the other tenant vacating the dwelling.

The bill provides that every rental agreement contain an implied warranty that the unit is "reasonably safe and habitable." The landlord is required: (1) to comply with building, housing and health codes materially affecting health and safety; (2) to maintain the dwelling in a reasonably safe and habitable condition; (3) to keep all common areas in a clean and safe condition; and (4) to maintain electrical, plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other facilities and appliances to be supplied by the landlord. The parties may agree in writing that the tenant accepts the property with certain specified defects or that the tenant shall perform certain maintenance tasks if: (1) the agreement is entered into in good faith, (2) the terms are fairly disclosed and (3) the agreement is supported by adequate consideration.

If the landlord does not maintain the dwelling adequately to protect health and safety, the tenant may terminate the agreement and pursue other remedies under the implied warranty if: (1) the landlord has notice of the specific defects and (2) the landlord fails to make a good faith effort to repair or contract to repair within a reasonable time after having notice.

The court may impose as a condition to maintaining a claim under the implied warranty the requirement that the tenant deposit the rent into the registry of the court as rent becomes due while the action is pending. The court has the discretion to distribute funds to the landlord before final adjudication for good cause shown. If a tenant fails to comply with an order to pay rent into the court, the court shall grant an immediate order of possession. Such failure shall not preclude the tenant from claiming a breach of the implied warranty as a defense to a claim for rent. Punitive damages are expressly prohibited. If the landlord fails to maintain the dwelling in the condition which existed at the beginning of the tenancy, except for ordinary wear and tear, the tenant may terminate the agreement or pursue other remedies available under the implied warranty if: (1) the tenant notifies the landlord of the defect, (2) the landlord fails to repair or contract for repair within 30 days, (3) the defect was not caused by deliberate or negligent conduct by the tenant, and (4) the tenant is not in default in payment of rent.

Each rental agreement contains an implied warranty that the tenant shall: (1) comply with building, housing and health codes materially affecting health and safety; (2) keep the dwelling as clean and safe as the condition of the dwelling permits; (3) use all plumbing, sanitary, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and other facility and appliances in a reasonable manner; (4) avoid engaging in and refusing to permit conduct

which disturbs the quiet and peaceful enjoyment of the premises; (5) dispose of garbage in a reasonable manner; (6) avoid deliberate or negligent damage to the dwelling and (7) return the premises in the same condition as when rented except ordinary wear and tear. If the tenant materially affects or endangers the physical condition of the dwelling or health and safety of other persons or materially disturbs his neighbor's peaceful enjoyment of the premises, the landlord may: (1) terminate the agreement, (2) enter the dwelling as provided by Section 441.860 to make the necessary repairs for which the tenant is liable, (3) recover actual damages, and (4) proceed under the law of waste if: (1) the landlord notifies the tenant of the specific acts which constitutes breach and (2) the tenant fails to remedy the breach within a reasonable time.

The landlord may enter the dwelling only in case of emergency or with tenant consent. The tenant may not unreasonably withhold consent. The landlord must give the tenant notice of the intent to enter at least on the day preceding the intended entry and may enter only at reasonable times. Advance notice of intent to enter is not required when the landlord exhibits the dwelling to prospective tenants if he obtains written consent. If the tenant refuses to allow lawful access, the landlord may obtain injunctive relief or terminate the agreement as provided by the rental agreement or by law and may recover damages to the property. If the landlord: (1) unlawfully enters, (2) harrasses the tenant by repeated demands for entry, or (3) willfully diminishes services, the tenant may obtain injunctive relief and may receive damages as specified.

The bill creates a rebuttable presumption that the tenant has abandoned the dwelling when: (1) the tenant has failed to pay rent when due, (2) is absent from the dwelling and (3) has left no personal property which has significant personal value or negligible resale value. The presumption is rebutted if the tenant returns to an unfurnished dwelling within 10 days or returns to a furnished dwelling within 30 days. The landlord may take immediate possession only to secure the premises and protect his property interest. If the tenant leaves personal property which has resale value or significant personal value, the landlord is authorized to store the property at the tenant's expense. If the tenant does not claim the property within 30 days and pay the reasonable storage charges, the landlord may sell the property as provided by the bill. The bill provides for the disposition of the sale proceeds. The landlord is not liable for damage to the stored property unless the damage results from the landlord's gross negligence.

The bill deals with a number of other areas. These include: (1) it provides that an unconscionable rental agreement is void; (2) damages for violation of the act may be obtained under contract law; (3) provisions for oral or written evidence; (4) a requirement of a month's written notice for an increase in rent; (5) the automatic conversion of fixed term leases to month-to-month tenancy at the conclusion of an agreement unless the agreement provides otherwise; (6) provisions for a person's right to occupy a dwelling under an employment relationship relating to management or maintenance of residential property; (7) mitigation of damages by aggrieved parties; (8) a requirement that the landlord or his agent provide a tenant with the name and address of: (a) the manager of the premises and (b) the owner or an agent who is designated to receive service of process and notice; (9) authorizing the small claims court to award monetary damages based upon: (a) the reduced value of the rental unit due to the defective condition or (b) the reasonable cost of repairing the defective condition; (10) authorizing tenants to arrange with utility companies for payment of utility charges which are the landlord's responsibility and providing that the tenant shall receive rent credits for such payments; (11) provision for the respective liabilities

for damages resulting from a failure to provide utility services as agreed; (12) voiding a rental agreement relating to a dwelling which is substantially damaged by fire or casualty; (13) specific grounds upon which a landlord may adopt rules to supplement a rental agreement; (14) provision of remedies for a landlord's unlawful removal or exclusion of a tenant or the willful reduction of essential services which he has agreed to provide; (15) prohibiting the landlord from taking retaliatory action against the tenant for certain actions, and providing the landlord with defenses to an action brought by the tenant charging the landlord with retaliatory action; (16) prohibition on distraint for rent and liens on the tenant's personal property; (17) exemption of application of the act to existing agreements until they are renewed; (18) provision that the grounds in section 441.030 for regaining possession of rental property shall apply to nonresidential property; (19) exemption of certain types of housing which include owner occupied dwelling with four units or less and the housing of tenant farmers; and (20) provision for constructive service of process in a rent or possession action authorized in Chapter 535.

The bill requires an owner of a dwelling unit who converts that unit to a condominium to give each tenant the right of first refusal. If a tenant has resided in the unit two years immediately preceding the notice to convert, that tenant may not be evicted for the 6-month period following the receipt of the notice. The bill also provides a summary eviction procedure for holdover tenants.

SB 125—(Banks)—Licensing of those convicted of felonies or misdemeanors

Licensing boards of the state and all political subdivisions of the state cannot use conviction of a felony or misdemeanor as the primary basis for concluding that an applicant for a license is not of good moral character. While such a conviction may provide some evidence about moral character, licensing boards would be required to consider the nature of the crime in relation to the license, the date of the conviction and other evidence about the applicant's character.

SB 126—(Scott)—Relating to licensing requirements for certain liquor licenses

The bill repeals sections 311.085, 311.090 and 311.095, RSMo 1978 and sections 311.097 and 311.480, RSMo Supp. 1980 and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

The bill deletes certain bonding requirements contained in several sections of the liquor control law. Specifically, bonds would no longer be required for the following types of liquor licenses: (1) for sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink on premises in unincorporated areas of Jackson and St. Louis Counties; (2) for the sale of malt liquor and intoxicating liquor in certain cities as provided in section 311.090; (3) liquor licenses issued to resorts, as provided in section 311.095; (4) liquor licenses issued to restaurant bars, as provided in section 311.097 and (5) licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. the following day, as provided in section 311.480.

SB 127—(Scott)—State and governmental health facilities

The bill repeals section 189.035, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill increases the amount for which warrants may be written by the Commissioner of Administration for aid to local governmental health facilities.

SB 128—(Panethiere)—Relating to the sale of certain liquor and beer

The bill repeals section 311.300, RSMo 1978 and enacts in

lieu thereof one new section.

The bill allows persons 18 years of age or older acting in the capacity of waiter or waitress to accept payment for and serve nonintoxicating beer in places of business which sell food for consumption on premises, if at least fifty percent of all sales in such establishments consists of food.

SB 129—(Panethiere)—Relating to beginning date of school years

This bill repeals section 171.031, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would require that every school district establish a school year beginning after Labor Day.

SB 130—(Panethiere)—Relates to the questioning and selection of prospective jurors

The act repeals section 497.130, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act establishes that prospective jurors will be asked if they are actually engaged in the practice of osteopathy, chiropractic, or veterinary medicine. Present law only requires that individuals be asked if they are registered or licensed to practice such professions.

SB 131—(Murphy)—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink

The bill repeals sections 311.095, RSMo 1978 and section 311.097, RSMo Supp. 1980 and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill authorizes the Division of Liquor Control to issue a temporary liquor license to new resorts or restaurant establishments which have been in business for less than ninety days. The resort or establishment must be able to show a projection of an annual business from prepared meals of over \$100,000 per year.

In addition, new restaurant bars would be able to obtain a temporary license to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail for on-premises consumption between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and midnight on Sunday for a period not to exceed 90 days if the restaurant bar can show a projection of annual food business consumed on premises (1) of at least fifty percent of the total gross income of the restaurant bar for the year or (2) of at least two hundred seventy-five thousand dollars.

License fees for the new resorts, restaurant bars or restaurant establishments would be prorated for the period of the temporary license based on the cost of the annual license.

SB 132—(Murphy)—Relates to compensation of jury commissioners and deputy jury commissioners

The bill repeals section 498.080, RSMo 1978, and sections 498.100 as enacted in Senate Bill No. 622 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, and 498.100 as enacted in House Bill No. 1634 of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly, as they both appear in RSMo 1978 relating to juries in cities of more than five hundred thousand inhabitants, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill increases the compensation of the jury commissioner in the city of St. Louis from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars per year. The salary of deputy jury commissioners is increased from twenty to thirty-five dollars per day.

SB 133—(Murphy)—Compensation of personnel of the St. Louis City Circuit Attorney's office

Repeals section 56.540 as enacted by HB 1634 of the second

regular session of the 79th General Assembly and section 56.540 as enacted by SB 700 of the second regular session of the 79th General Assembly and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes the salaries payable to personnel of the St. Louis City Circuit Attorney's office. Offices and salaries are as follows:

Office	New Maximum (Salary)	Old Maximum (Salary)
First assistant circuit attorney	\$40,000	\$25,000
Chief trial assistant	\$37,500	\$25,000
Warrant officer	\$36,000	\$25,000
Chief misdemeanor assistant	\$36,000	---
Chief clerk	\$22,500	\$17,500
Grand jury reporters	\$15,000	\$13,000

All additional assistant attorneys shall receive not less than \$16,000 nor more than \$35,000 as the circuit attorney may direct.

All additional clerks, stenographers and reporters authorized by section 56.540, RSMo, shall receive salaries of not less than \$8,500 nor more than \$14,000. The chief investigator shall be paid not less than \$16,000 nor more than \$22,500 and the criminal legal investigators shall receive not less than \$11,000 nor more than \$18,000.

SB 134—(Woods)—Requires certain information to be filed upon the transfer of ownership of real property

The provisions of this act would require that a statement of the value and use of property be filed with the county assessor before the transfer of any deed (with certain exceptions) may be filed with the recorder of deeds. The assessor is prohibited from using the information for assessing the property being transferred but statistical information may be produced by both the assessor and the State Tax Commission. Unlawful use or release of the information would be a class A misdemeanor. The bill would become effective January 1, 1982.

SB 135—(Woods)—Relating to payment of tuition by a student's school district of residence

This bill repeals section 167.131, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law provides that any school district not maintaining an approved high school must pay the tuition of each pupil, residing in the district, who has completed the highest grade offered in the district and who attends an approved high school in another district. This bill would change that to require any district not maintaining an accredited high school to pay tuition for each district high school pupil attending an accredited public high school in another district.

The bill also provides that, if any district does not make the required payment, the state board of education shall deduct the money from that district's state school moneys and pay it to the receiving district.

SB 136—(Woods)—Transplant of corneal tissue

The bill would permit removal of eye tissue by a coroner, coroner's physician or medical examiner from a decedent if certain conditions set by the bill are met.

Objection to such procedure may be raised by the decedent's spouse, adult children, parents or brothers or sisters.

Neither the coroner, coroner's physician, medical examiner nor eye bank official may be held liable for damages in a civil action brought by the decedent's next of kin who has not objected prior to the removal of the eye tissue.

SB 137—(Dirck)—Procedures for removal of a chief of police in certain situations

As defined by this bill, "chief of police" means any person employed on a full-time basis as a sworn law enforcement officer and designated as the administrative and operational chief executive of any law enforcement agency employing six or more full-time law enforcement officers in this state.

No chief of police, as defined by this bill, shall be discharged from office or be the subject of a removal action unless the employer demonstrates existence of cause in a removal hearing conducted in accordance with the provisions of this act.

A chief of police shall be entitled, at any state of the proceedings, to be represented by legal or other counsel of his choice.

The removal hearing shall be conducted in accordance with all procedural rules pertaining to the conduct of administrative hearings. The employer shall have the burden of establishing the cause by proving the charges set forth in the statement of charges.

The decision of the hearing officer shall be in writing and shall be made no later than thirty days after the conclusion of the hearing. Such decision may be reviewed on appeal by the circuit court of the county in which the employer is located.

SB 138—(Dirck)—Relates to certain motor vehicle registration fees

The bill provides that whenever a business is sold and as part of the sale the ownership of one or more commercial motor vehicles is transferred, the original owner of any such vehicles may surrender the registration plates issued for such vehicles. Under this act, the original owner would be entitled to receive a refund of a portion of the registration fees paid equal to one-quarter of the total fee paid for each calendar quarter remaining in the registration period.

SB 139—(Dirck)—Relating to the Missouri Atomic Energy Commission

This bill repeals sections 18.050 and 18.060, RSMo 1978, and enacts two new sections in lieu thereof.

This act would change the title of the Missouri Atomic Energy Commission to the Commission on Energy. Statutory references to the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board are changed to read Southern States Energy Board. Statutory references to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission are changed to read Department of Energy.

SB 140—(Mueller)—Board of Police Commissioners - City of St. Louis - budget procedure

This act repeals section 84.210, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one section.

On the fifteenth of January of each year the board shall prepare a written budget estimating the sum of money which will be necessary for the next fiscal year to meet expenses of the police department. The board shall certify the budget to the governing body of the city.

The budget shall contain itemized expenditures by organization units, activities, functions and character classes.

If the board is required to expend funds for extra police protection and that expense has not been anticipated in the estimate, the board shall immediately certify the unanticipated

expense and the additional amount shall be appropriated for that purpose.

The governing body of St. Louis City shall not be required to appropriate for the use of the police board in any fiscal year an amount in excess of one-fifth of the general revenue fund of that year.

SB 141—(Mueller)—Relating to credit unions

This bill repeals sections 370.190 and 370.230, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill would allow a credit union, if it so chose, to elect a "chairman of the board" and a "vice chairman", rather than a "president" and a "vice president." The credit union could then designate its top administrative officer "president" rather than "manager."

In addition, the bill would require the supervisory committee to "review", rather than "supervise", the acts of the board, the credit committee and the officers.

SB 142—(Mueller)—Relocation assistance

Repeals sections 523.200, 523.205, 523.210 and 523.215, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

This bill requires financial aid and certain other assistance for persons, owners or tenants, who on or after the effective date of this act move from real property or move their personal property from real property as the result of the acquisition of such real property by any public or private agency, corporation or person having the right of eminent domain. Also covered are tenants who move from real property located in a redevelopment area established pursuant to chapter 353, RSMo (Urban Redevelopment Corporations Law).

Financial aid offered by this bill to persons displaced by actions of a public agency includes: (1) substantiated expenses up to \$500 for moving the displaced person, his family, business, farm operation and other personal property; (2) actual direct losses of tangible personal property as a result of moving or discontinuing a business or farm operation, not to exceed an amount equal to the reasonable expenses which would have been required to relocate such property; and (3) actual reasonable expenses in searching for a replacement business or farm.

Any displaced person eligible for reimbursement for expenses of moving from a dwelling may elect to be moved by licensed, bonded moving services provided by the public agency, or to receive a moving expense allowance determined according to a schedule established by the public agency, up to a maximum of \$500, and a dislocation allowance of up to a maximum of \$200.

Any owner eligible for a payment because of displacement from his place of business or farm may elect in lieu of moving expenses, losses of tangible personal property and expenses in searching for a replacement business or farm to accept a fixed payment in an amount equal to the average annual net earnings of the business or farm operation, but not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$10,000.

In addition to other payments authorized by section 523.205 of this act, the public agency shall make an additional payment not to exceed \$15,000 to any person who is displaced from a dwelling which was actually owned and occupied by the displaced person for not less than 180 days prior to the beginning of negotiations for acquisition of the property.

Certain other payments related to displacement are included in this act.

The public agency which acquires or condemns property which will result in the displacement of any person must provide certain specified relocation advisory services.

SB 143—(Giles)—Relates to the right to counsel in certain criminal proceedings

The act provides that every person shall have the right to consult with counsel and have counsel present at every step of any criminal proceeding, including while a person is appearing before a grand jury. However, no counsel shall be permitted to be present during the expression of the grand jurors' opinions or the giving of their votes on any matter before them and no person may refuse to appear before a grand jury because he is unable to have counsel present.

SB 144—(Heflin)—Relates to sales tax exemptions.

This bill would repeal Section 144.030, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enact in lieu thereof one new section

The provisions of this bill would expand the sales tax exemption of the purchase of nonreusable items by persons operating eating establishments to include grocery stores where edible items are sold. The exemption would not include the purchase of items which are an integral part of a packaged item purchased for resale.

SB 145—(Heflin)—Authorizing a sales tax to reduce property tax for school districts

This bill would authorize any school district to impose a sales tax of 1/4, 3/8 or 1/2 of 1% on all retail sales within the district. At least 50% of the revenue would have to be used to reduce the property tax in the district (excluding that portion for reducing bonded indebtedness and any portion originally requiring voter approval) and all of the revenue could be used for that purpose. To impose the tax, the school board would submit a proposal to the voters; if approved it would remain in effect until subsequent voter action to repeal or amend, which action could not occur for at least one year. The school board on its own volition or on petition by 15% of the voters could submit to the voters a proposal to repeal the sales tax. All state sales tax exemptions, rules and procedures would apply. The Director of Revenue would collect the tax and return it, less a 1% collection fee, to the district.

SB 146—(Heflin)—Relates to the merchants and manufacturers tax

The bill repeals section 150.040, RSMo Supp. 1980 and sections 150.030, 150.050, 150.060 and eleven more sections of Chapter 150, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof fifteen new sections.

The bill provides for state payments to political subdivisions in lieu of taxes on merchants and manufacturers and specifies that farmers are not to be considered merchants. Further, it provides that in the first tax year after the enabling constitutional amendment is passed, the state would reimburse twenty-five percent of the merchants' and manufacturers' tax; in the second year the state would pay fifty percent of the tax; in the third year the state would pay seventy-five percent of the tax and in the fourth year and each subsequent year the state would reimburse counties for the full amount of the tax. The county board of equalization in each county is required to send a statement to the Commissioner of Administration indicating the amount due from the state in lieu of the local payment.

The provisions of this act will not be effective until an enabling constitutional amendment is adopted by the voters.

SB 147—(Wilson - 19th)—Relates to including licensed practical nurses under the provisions of the "Good Samaritan" Act

The bill repeals section 537.037, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill clarifies the "Good Samaritan" Act of the Eightieth General Assembly, First Regular Session, by specifically including licensed practical nurses within that act's provisions.

Physicians, registered nurses, and licensed practical nurses cannot be held liable for civil damages except for acts occasioned by gross negligence or wanton acts of omission if they:

(1) Render emergency care or assistance, without compensation, at the scene of an emergency, or:

(2) Render emergency care or assistance, without compensation to any minor involved in an accident or in competitive sports, without first obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian.

SB 148—(Wilson - 19th)—Compensation of collectors in second class counties

This bill repeals section 52.420, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The county collector of a second class county may enter into a contract for collection of municipal taxes with a city having a population of more than ten thousand persons. The collector shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000 during the period in which the contract is effective.

At present, such contract may be made only with a constitutional charter city.

SB 149—(Wilson-19th)—Relates to the retention of certain deeds for one year by recorders of deeds

The bill repeals section 59.360, RSMo 1978.

The current statute requires recorders to retain any instrument of writing which affects real estate and which purports to have been signed and acknowledged more than twelve months prior to recording. Such instrument would be subject to the inspection of all parties interested for one year following recording.

Instruments affecting real estate in more than one county could be recorded in each county with the year's retention period there applying to the county where last recorded. Such multiple county recording was not required unless the party desiring the recording paid the recorder's fee to be transmitted with the deed.

SB 150—(Tinnin)—Relates to determining teachers' salaries for computing contributions to the Public School Retirement System

This bill repeals section 169.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that any insurance premium paid by an employer for a teacher must be counted as a part of the teacher's salary when computing the amount to be contributed to the Public School Retirement System.

SB 151—(Tinnin)—Relates to sales tax exemptions

This bill would repeal section 144.030, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

The provision of the bill would exempt the sale of defoliants and desiccants which are to be used in connection with growing or producing crops from the state, county and city sales taxes.

SB 152—(Tinnin)—Relates to the motor fuel tax

The bill repeals sections 142.020, 142.030, 142.040 and 142.100, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

This act would reduce the motor fuel tax on gasohol or any alcohol fuel produced from other than petroleum or natural gas, to three cents per gallon. The motor fuel fund would be reimbursed for revenues lost due to this act by appropriation from general revenue. The tax reduction would become effective on January 1, 1982 and would terminate on December 31, 1983.

Persons who produce less than 2,500 gallons of alcohol fuel or gasohol annually would be required to pay taxes and report their production no more frequently than semi-annually (rather than monthly). The current statutory minimum bond of \$5,000 for small scale production of gasohol or alcohol would be eliminated.

SB 153—(Schneider)—Relates to the repeal of business personal property taxes and replacement taxes

This bill repeals sections 92.040, 92.041, 92.043, 137.075, 137.095, 137.100, RSMo 1978, and thirty-seven sections of chapter 150 and enacts in lieu thereof eighteen new sections.

The provisions of this bill would repeal most business personal property taxes and replace the lost revenues with a business income tax. During the first year after enactment, the bill provides that the business (as defined) would report all personal property but pay property taxes on only one-half. In the second year, all business personal property (except licensed vehicles) would be exempt from personal property taxes. Local political subdivisions would be reimbursed from the new tax revenues by billing the state for lost revenues in each of the first two years but would receive payments in years thereafter based upon the original loss adjusted for changes in the assessed value of other property.

To provide the funds to reimburse the lost revenues, a statewide net income tax would be imposed on most business income. During the phase out of the personal property tax, businesses would take a credit against the new tax for personal property taxes paid. Utility companies, railroads and farmers are specifically excluded from the provisions of the bill. The bill would become effective on January 1 of the first year after an enabling constitutional amendment is approved by the voters.

SB 154—(Schneider)—Relating to compensation for state officials and employees

This act would provide individuals holding positions with a statutory salary to an annual salary adjustment, within the limits of appropriations made for this purpose. The annual adjustment could not exceed the salary adjustment provided in the pay plan applicable to other state employees. But if no salary adjustment was provided in one or both of the immediately preceding two years, the individual may receive the amount specified in the previous pay plans. However, the percentage increase in a salary adjustment cannot exceed the percentage increase in personal income in Missouri for the years included in the adjustment.

Salary adjustments for elected executive department officials (identified in Article IV, Missouri Constitution) and county and municipal officials will become effective on the first day of the next term of that office. Salary adjustments for legislators will become effective on the first day of the next regular session of the General Assembly.

SB 155—(Schneider)—Daily expense allowances for members of the General Assembly

The bill repeals section 21.145, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill increases the daily expense allowance for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives, for each

day the respective body is in session and the member is present, from \$35 to \$48.

SB 156—(Bradshaw)—Relates to duties of assessors

This bill would enact six new sections which would require assessors to identify each parcel of real property according to land use. The State Tax Commission would be required to develop a land use code and provide instructions to assessors about its use.

SB 157—(Bradshaw)—Relating to costs in criminal cases

The act repeals section 550.040, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that in all criminal cases, if the defendant is acquitted, the costs shall be paid by the state except when the prosecutor shall be adjudged to pay them or it shall be otherwise provided by law.

SB 158—(Bradshaw)—Relates to the powers of arrest of certain police officers

The bill repeals section 544.215, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act would permit any police officer of Springfield to arrest any person whom the officer has reasonable cause to believe is committing or has committed a misdemeanor.

SB 159—(Bild)—Relates to credit for prior service for certain employees.

The act repeals section 104.340, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that any person who became a member of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System by virtue of the transfer of the computer personnel of the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry to the Department of Mental Health under the 1974 Reorganization Act shall be entitled to prior service credit for service rendered at the institute while under the jurisdiction of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri.

SB 160—(Dinger)—Relates to voluntary prayer in public schools

This bill would require every school board to permit school authorities to allow a daily period, not to exceed five minutes, of silent meditation. Also any school board would be allowed to authorize each classroom teacher to offer a prayer. Any student would be allowed to leave the classroom during the prayer if he, or his parents or guardian, so desired.

SB 161—(Dinger)—Relates to probation and parole

The act repeals section 549.071, RSMo 1978, relating to probation and parole, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides the Supreme Court shall appoint another judge to hold any hearing for revocation of parole or probation if the defendant shall make and file an affidavit of at least two reputable persons, not of kin to or of counsel to the defendant or prisoner, that the judge before whom the conviction was held is prejudiced.

SB 162—(Dinger)—Relates to insurance benefits for certain state employees

The act repeals section 104.515, RSMo Supp. 1980 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act deletes the requirement that in order for a member of the Missouri State Employees' Retirement System or the Highway Employees' and Highway Patrol Retirement System

to obtain insurance benefits to cover hospital, surgical, and medical expenses for himself, his spouse and unemancipated children who have not attained twenty-three years of age, the employee, spouse and unemancipated children must have fulfilled the requirements for insurance benefits for a period of at least two years immediately prior to the date of retirement or commencement of survivorship payments. Also, the bill provides that the former employee, spouse or unemancipated child may obtain the benefits at any time following retirement or the commencement of survivorship benefits rather than having to continue from the time of employment.

SB 163—(Wiggins)—Relates to extension of the mass transportation sales tax in St. Louis City

The bill repeals sections 94.655, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill extends the life of the St. Louis City public mass transportation tax until December 31, 1983. The present expiration date is December 31, 1981.

SB 164—(Wiggins)—Compensation of Kansas City police officers

Repeals sections 84.480 and 84.510, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill raises maximum salaries for members of the Kansas City police department. Current and proposed maximum salaries are as follows:

	Current Maximum	Proposed Maximum
Chief of Police	\$47,184	\$63,144
Lt. Colonels	\$40,764	\$49,164
Majors	\$35,208	\$44,112
Captains	\$30,408	\$40,020
Sergeants	\$26,376	\$34,656
Detectives	\$22,692	\$28,920
Police Officers	\$22,692	\$28,920

SB 165—(Wiggins)—Blind persons and their use of public buildings

The bill repeals section 8.025, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof ten new sections.

The bill defines a blind person as one who, after examination by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye or by an optometrist, is demonstrated to have not more than 20/200 central visual acuity in the better eye with correcting lenses, or an equally disabling loss of the visual field as evidenced by a limitation to the field of vision in the better eye to such a degree that its widest diameter subtends an angle of no greater than twenty degrees.

The bill authorizes and grants priority to blind persons to operate vending facilities on any state property when deemed feasible by the Bureau of the Blind of the Division of Family Services. State property is all real property owned, rented, leased, controlled or occupied by a body of the state, excluding the Department of Mental Health, except those buildings with less than 100 state employees, buildings with less than 15,000 square feet, buildings to be occupied for less than three years and roadside rest areas.

The bureau may permit or construct and install facilities at a location and type it selects after determining that the facility produces or is likely to produce for a blind vendor an adequate net income within a reasonable time. The bureau will determine whether any limitation on the operation of a facility is justified after receipt of a written statement justifying the limitation. Agencies sharing leased space shall share costs on a basis determined by the bureau.

State agencies and institutions shall notify the bureau of plans to occupy, acquire or renovate property so it can determine whether a satisfactory site for a facility exists. After January 1, 1982, no agency or state institution shall undertake to acquire, occupy or renovate property unless, after consultation, the bureau determines a satisfactory site or sites exist for a facility.

This bill shall not apply to or cause discontinuance of existing employee operated non-profit organization facilities.

The blind vendor is subject to city and county ordinances, except he may keep his guide dog on the property while operating the facility. No fee for business license or permit shall be charged to the authorized vendor.

Any rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to the bill may be suspended by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules if, after a hearing, it determines that the rule is beyond or contrary to statutory authority or is inconsistent with legislative intent. The General Assembly may reinstate such rule by concurrent resolution signed by the Governor.

SB 166—(Murray)—Relates to fire protection districts - alarm systems

The bill repeals section 321.245, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill specifies that the alarm circuits to engine houses from a dispatching center shall be two of the following systems: wired circuit or by telephone line; radio circuit or by tone signaling; or micro-wave radio circuit.

At the present time, statutes specify a dual system, one wired circuit or by telephone line and one radio circuit or by tone signaling.

SB 167—(Murray)—Relates to records and arrests of criminal convictions

The act repeals sections 491.050, 610.100, 610.105 and 610.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

The act provides that pleas of guilty, pleas of nolo contendere, and findings of guilt may be used to attack a person's credibility. The act also provides that certain arrest records and other official records closed to the public shall not be destroyed but shall be available to courts and law enforcement agencies for the purpose of prosecution and litigation.

SB 168—(Murray)—Relates to probation and parole

The act amends chapter 549, RSMo, by adding two new sections relating to eligibility for and hearings on parole.

The act requires that the State Board of Probation and Parole notify the appropriate prosecuting attorney and sentencing court of any application for parole at least sixty days before the hearing on an application and also notify them of the board's action.

The act also provides that a felon imprisoned in any penal institution shall neither be eligible for parole nor conditional release until he has served a specified minimum amount of his term of imprisonment. The section shall not be construed to operate to the benefit of an offender who is ineligible for parole or conditional release under any other provision of law.

SB 169—(Frappier)—Relates to the licensing of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants

To repeal sections 334.500, 334.510, 334.520, 334.530, 334.540, 334.550, 334.560, 334.580, 334.590, 334.600, 334.610 and 334.620 RSMo 1978, and enact twelve new sections in lieu thereof.

The bill requires the certification of physical therapist assistants, by the State Board of Healing Arts, and revises the requirements for licensure for physical therapists.

To be licensed as a physical therapist, applicants must demonstrate that they have met educational qualifications as established in this act.

The board shall recommend for certification all practicing physical therapy assistants who meet the educational qualifications established in this act and who apply for certification within ninety days of the effective date of this act. Other physical therapist assistants shall be examined by the board. A written examination must be administered at least annually.

The board is authorized to recommend certification, without examination, for physical therapist assistants who are licensed in another state or country if they meet the requirements of the state for certification. The board may negotiate reciprocal compacts with other states for the admission of certified practitioners from Missouri in other states.

SB 170—(Frappier)—Relating to employer letters of dismissal

This act repeals section 290.140, RSMo 1978. That section provides that the manager or superintendent of a corporation, upon written request, shall issue a letter to an employee dismissed or quitting. The letter shall set forth the nature and character of service rendered by the employee and shall state the true cause for the termination of employment.

SB 171—(Frappier)—Relating to financial aid for nursing students

This bill would establish a loan program, administered by the Division of Health, for students pursuing nursing education. It would permit up to fifty loans a year for four years with a maximum amount of \$5,000. Interest would be charged at nine and one-half percent and one-half of the loans would go to students from a rural area.

For any student serving, after completing the program, in a rural area or in an area of defined need, twenty-five percent of his total outstanding balance would be forgiven for each year in such an area. An advisory board, composed of the Director of the Bureau of Nursing, representatives of the State Board of Nursing and the Nurses Association, three nurses from participating schools and the division director, would be created to establish guidelines and educational priorities. The division would establish by rule those things necessary to apply and repayment schedules.

SB 172—(Banks)—Relating to arrests for violations of the liquor control law

The bill repeals section 311.810, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill changes the procedures followed in arresting persons violating the provisions of the liquor control law. The bill directs officers to issue a summons to licensees who are not on the premises at the time the violation took place. The summons is in lieu of a warrant.

SB 173—(Banks)—Relates to compensation of certain crime victims

The act provides that a claim for compensation may be brought by the victim of a crime, as defined in the act, or in the case of the death of the victim as a direct result of the crime, a dependent of the victim. For the purposes of this act a victim is defined as "a person who is physically disabled or who is sixty-five years of age or older and who suffers personal injury or death as a direct result of a crime." The claim shall be

brought in the circuit court of the circuit in which the claimant lives.

No compensation may be paid unless the claimant has incurred an out-of-pocket loss of at least one hundred dollars or has lost two continuous weeks of earnings or support. One hundred dollars shall be deducted from any award granted under this act. Also, no compensation may be paid unless the police report is made within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the crime, unless the court finds that the report was delayed for good cause. No award under this act shall exceed ten thousand dollars.

The Supreme Court of Missouri shall formulate standards for the uniform application of this act.

Any compensation paid pursuant to this act shall be reduced by the amount of any payments received or to be received from specified collateral sources. Also, to the extent the claimant contributed to the infliction of the crime the amount may be reduced or denied entirely.

The state is given a right of subrogation to any right of action accruing to the claimant and, to the extent of the compensation accruing under this act, there may be recovered from any person to whom compensation is paid any amount received by the claimant exceeding the actual loss.

SB 174—(Banks)—Relates to small claims court

The act repeals sections 482.305, 482.315 and 482.340, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The act raises the amount of a claim which can be brought in small claims court from five hundred dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars.

SB 175—(Panethiere)—Relates to sales tax on tips

The act would repeal section 144.010, RSMo Supp. 1980, as enacted by Senate Bill No. 218, et al, of the Eightieth General Assembly, First Regular Session, and section 144.010, RSMo Supp. 1980, as enacted by House Bill No. 59 of the Eightieth General Assembly, First Regular Session, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This act provides that to the extent paid to employees, the amount of any gratuity or tip collected by an employer shall be excluded from the amount of the sales for rooms, meals or drinks when calculating the sales tax. Also, the expiration date of rules promulgated under chapter 144 is moved from November 30, 1981 to November 30, 1983.

SB 176—(Panethiere)—Relates to the sale of liquor by the drink on boats

The bill authorizes the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail for consumption on premises on certain boats or vessels. Eligible boats or vessels are those which are licensed by the United States Coast Guard to carry one hundred or more passengers for hire on navigable waters in or adjacent to Missouri and which have a regular place of mooring in Missouri. The yearly license is \$300.00.

SB 177—(Panethiere)—Relates to adoption

The bill repeals section 453.120, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that after attaining the age of twenty-one, an adopted person may obtain court permission to examine the court record of the adoption proceedings to determine the natural parents. Any person who permits inspection or copying without permission of the court is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

The act has a penalty provision and an effective date of January 1, 1982.

SB 178—(Murphy)—Relating to arson prevention

This act provides that specified law enforcement officials, having probable cause to believe that the crime of arson may have been committed, may, in writing, request an officer of any insurance company doing the business of fire insurance in the state to produce records concerning any fire loss. An insurance company, upon receipt of such a request, shall immediately produce the records. Further, an officer of an insurance company shall, upon request by an appropriate law enforcement official, disclose all facts and information in possession of the company concerning any fire loss which the company is or has investigated, or has become knowledgeable of through any agency with such insurance company.

The bill stipulates that every insurance company, doing the business of fire insurance in this state, which shall have reason to suspect arson or incendiarism, shall report all the facts to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the fire loss occurred, to the state fire marshal, the State Division of Insurance and to the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

As a result of good faith compliance with the provisions of this act, no civil or criminal action shall lie against any company or individual.

The bill provides that, in an action by the owner of the property, it shall be an absolute defense to the payment to such owner of any sum that the loss insured against was caused by arson or incendiarism at the behest, request or in conspiracy with the owner of such property.

SB 179—(Murphy)—Relating to regulation of animal experiments in schools

This bill would prohibit certain experiments on animals in public and private schools and would regulate others. It would prohibit experiments with live animals, vivisection, dissection of dogs or cats or of any animal killed in the presence of a pupil. Dissection of animals could not be done in the presence of any pupil not engaged in the study to be illustrated. Live animals used as class pets or for other purposes not prohibited would be required to be cared for in a safe and humane manner.

Violations of the bill's provisions would be class A misdemeanors.

SB 180—(Murphy)—Establishes a pilot program for spaying and neutering dogs and cats

This bill requires the Director of the Department of Agriculture to establish a pilot program for the establishment of clinics for spaying and neutering dogs and cats. The bill requires the pet owner to pay a fee for the service which includes certain immunizations. The fee for spaying female dogs and cats is set at \$17.50. The fee for neutering male dogs and cats is \$11.50. The bill requires the person presenting a dog or cat at the clinic to sign a statement granting consent, waiving liability of the state and asserting ownership.

The bill requires the clinic to set a date when the pet owner shall pick up his pet. If the pet is not picked up by the specified date, the owner shall pay a reasonable board and care fee. Failure to pick up a pet within 15 days of the pickup date constitutes abandonment and the clinic may dispose of the animal by sale or destruction.

The bill authorizes the director to accept funds from private sources to carry out the purpose of this act and establishes a special fund in which donations and fees received by the clinic for services rendered shall be deposited. The moneys from the special fund shall be used to establish and operate new clinics.

The director shall report to the General Assembly regarding the success of the pilot clinic within one year of its opening.

SB 181—(Woods)—Relates to protective services for adults

The bill repeals sections 660.250, 660.255 and 660.285, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill corrects one working error in the protective services bill enacted in 1980 by the General Assembly and adds provisions pertaining to the confidentiality of reports to the Department of Social Services of suspected adult abuse unless persons named in the report request release of their names or unless judicial proceedings result from the report.

Also, if a petition filed by the Director of the Department of Social Services alleges imminent danger of death or serious physical harm to the eligible adult, and if the petition requests such action, written notice, as required by section 475.075, RSMo, shall be served on the alleged incompetent person within 24 hours following filing of the petition. Determination on the petition shall be made within seven days after filing of the petition.

SB 182—(Woods)—Relating to political party committees

The bill repeals sections 115.365, 115.367, 115.615, 115.619, 115.621 and 115.623, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seven new sections.

Generally, this bill relates to the organization and composition of a senatorial nominating committee and senatorial district committees.

The bill provides that each senatorial committee shall be organized according to section 115.620. That section provides for the composition of such committees based on the boundaries of the senatorial districts. Different composition provisions are provided for: 1) each senatorial district with boundaries that coincide with the boundaries of one county; 2) each senatorial district wholly contained in one county but smaller than the county; 3) each senatorial district not coinciding with or wholly contained in one county.

The bill stipulates that the members of each senatorial district committee in any senatorial district not coinciding with one county may but need not be members of the county committee and shall be registered voters of the senatorial district. The members of each such senatorial district shall be elected at organizational meetings of the county committees and shall meet at some point within the district on the Wednesday after the last Tuesday in August after each primary election. At the meeting the committee shall organize by electing a chairman and vice-chairman, a man and a woman, who may or may not be members of the committee. The committee shall then proceed to elect two registered voters of the district, a man and a woman, as members of the party state committee.

The bill provides for the filling of a vacancy in any senatorial district committee. When a vacancy occurs, the committee or part of the committee which elected the senatorial district committee member shall elect another registered voter of the senatorial district to fill the vacancy. Nothing in this act shall serve to interrupt the term of any person serving as a member of a state committee until the Wednesday after the first Tuesday in August, 1982.

SB 183—(Dirck)—Missouri Institute of Psychiatry

The bill repeals section 9 of the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974, appendix B, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The Missouri Institute of Psychiatry was transferred to the

University of Missouri by type II transfer in the 1974 Omnibus State Reorganization Act. This bill would transfer the institute, by type I transfer, to the Department of Mental Health. The type I transfer provides for greater assimilation into the department and less independence for the institute.

The bill also deletes present statutory language allowing the University of Missouri to utilize hospitals operated by the Department of Mental Health in supervising residency training for medical doctors.

SB 184—(Mueller)—Relating to pre-need funeral contracts

The bill repeals sections 436.010, 436.020, 436.030, 436.040, 436.050, 436.060, 436.070 and 436.080, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof eighteen new sections.

This is a general revision of the laws governing the sale of funeral services before they are needed (pre-need contracts).

The bill would more clearly define the rights and responsibilities of the sellers of pre-need contracts and the providers of the funeral service.

No person may become a provider of services specified in a pre-need contract unless he meets the requirements of this law. These requirements include: licensure as a funeral establishment or registration with the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, the maintenance of adequate records which the board may audit and the filing of an annual report with the board. A provider seeking to sell his business or go out of business must notify the board and supply evidence that plans have been made to insure the provision of all services specified in unfulfilled pre-need contracts.

Sellers of pre-need contracts (who may also be providers of services specified in the pre-need contract) must: be authorized to transact business in Missouri, have established a pre-need trust of fifty thousand dollars, register with the board and file an annual report and permit audits. Sellers must obtain board approval before disposing of any of their assets.

Payments made under a pre-need contract shall be paid to the seller. The seller may use all monies until twenty percent has been received. The balance of the monies shall be placed in the pre-need trust within thirty days of receipt. The trustee shall be a chartered financial institution. The trustee shall invest all property in the trust. The contract seller is entitled to all proceeds from the trust, including any losses.

The buyer may cancel the contract at any time. Within fifteen days of cancellation, the seller must remit the purchaser the amount paid less twenty percent. Payments made under contracts which do not comply with this law are recoverable together with ten percent interest and costs of collection.

Violation of this act is a class D felony (punishable by up to ten years in jail). However, no documentary evidence provided the board or the Attorney General under this act shall be used in any criminal proceeding.

SB 185—(Mueller)—Relating to health services corporations

This act repeals sections 354.015 and 354.095, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill removes from current law a provision exempting health service corporations from general insurance laws.

Also, health services corporations shall not consider failure of the regional health systems agency or other health planning agencies to approve construction or operation of a health care facility defined by section 197.305 (6) RSMo, Supp. 1980 (certificate of need), in defining the benefits which the health services corporation will furnish or the classes to which such benefits will be furnished or in determining the amount of reimbursement which it agrees to pay.

SB 186—(Mueller)—Relating to St. Louis School Employee Retirement System

This bill repeals section 169.475, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides for additional retirement benefits (through employment as a special school advisor or as a school consultant) for certain retired members of the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System. Any member who served for ten or more years and retired prior to January 1, 1955, would be employed as a special school advisor and would receive a salary of \$250 per month. Payment would be reduced by the amount of retirement benefits received so that the total could not exceed \$250 per month.

Any person receiving retirement benefits who retired prior to January 1, 1976 could be employed by the system as a school consultant. The salary would be four dollars per month for each year between retirement and December 31, 1981. Any person employed in both capacities created by this bill could not receive a combined salary exceeding \$250 per month.

SB 187—(Heflin)—Relating to Congressional redistricting

The bill repeals sections 128.204, 128.214, 128.224, 128.234, 128.244, 128.254, 128.264, 128.274, 128.284, 128.294, 128.304, 128.306 and 128.340, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof thirteen new sections.

This act redraws the boundaries of Missouri's ten congressional districts. All ten congressional districts would undergo some boundary revision according to the provisions of this act.

SB 188—(Heflin)—Relating to costs of elections

The bill repeals sections 115.077, RSMo 1978, and section 115.065, RSMo Supp. 1980 and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

Generally, this act addresses the question of which proportional costs shall be paid by the state when an election is conducted jointly with political subdivisions and special districts. However, the bill exempts primary and general elections by the state and one or more political subdivisions or special districts from the proportional sharing of costs. In special elections where statewide candidates or questions are involved, the state shall pay its proportional share of the costs plus the costs for publication of its legal notice of election.

The bill delineates the methods to be used in assessing proportional costs when the election involves subdivisions and districts (but not the state) and when the election involves the state and one or more subdivisions or districts. Such costs are to be proportioned on the basis of the number of registered voters in each election entity.

The bill delineates when and how the state shall pay its proportional costs of elections. Finally, the bill establishes the "State Election Subsidy Fund" in the state treasury. The fund shall be funded by the General Assembly for the purpose of permitting the state to make required advance payments of election costs.

SB 189—(Heflin)—Relating to the use of metal detectors in state parks

The act permits the use of metal detectors in state parks but requires that any items found of archaeological or historical significance must be given to the Division of Parks and Recreation of the Department of Natural Resources.

SB 190—(Wilson, 19th)—Relates to the Missouri State Highway Patrol

The bill repeals section 43.170 RSMo. 1978 and enacts in lieu

thereof one new section.

The bill states that any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring his vehicle to a stop, or otherwise flees or attempts to elude a pursuing highway patrol vehicle when signaled to stop, shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

The signal given by the highway patrolman may be by hand, voice, emergency light or siren. The bill requires the patrolman giving such signals to be in uniform and that his vehicle be appropriately marked.

SB 191—(Wilson-19th)—Relating to credit unions

This bill repeals sections 370.170 and 370.310, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill authorizes a credit union to provide in its bylaws for members to vote by mail ballot. It also raises from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the amount which a credit union officer can borrow from the credit union.

SB 192—(Wilson, 19th)—Relates to the compensation of certain class two county collectors

The bill repeals section 52.420, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides an annual salary increase of \$100 for the Boone County Collector.

This bill is necessary to obtain a court decision on the effect of Section 21, Article X (Hancock Amendment) of the Missouri Constitution on the issue of who pays for salary increases for persons paid by political subdivisions but whose salary is set by state statute.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 193—(Tinnin)—Relates to registration of motor vehicles

Repeals section 301.025 RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill requires a person living in a city or town to present a paid personal property tax receipt when registering a motor vehicle as proof that his city or town personal property taxes for the preceding year have been paid. If no city or town personal property taxes were due, a statement to that effect certified by the city or town tax collector must be presented before license plates can be issued.

SB 194—(Tinnin)—Relating to juror fees

This bill repeals sections 494.100 and 494.120, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act increases the compensation of grand and petit jurors from six to twelve dollars per day and increases the mileage allowance from seven to fifteen cents.

SB 195—(Tinnin)—Relates to licensure of professional counselors

The bill provides for the regulation of professional counselors and associate counselors. It creates the Committee of Professional Counselors which consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The committee shall promulgate rules and regulations governing licensure and continuing education requirements. Any rule promulgated by the committee shall expire in thirty months unless both houses of the General Assembly approve the rule.

Minimum qualifications for licensure include a master's degree in counseling, one year of experience and successful performance on an examination. Certified school counselors, ministers and other professional groups are exempt from the

licensing provisions. No unlicensed person is prohibited from providing counseling; he is prohibited from claiming to be licensed under this act.

Any communication made to a licensed professional or associate counselor is a privileged communication.

SB 196—(Schneider)—Relates to the appointment of certain personnel of the juvenile court in St. Louis County

The act repeals section 211.023, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act adds two additional associate circuit judges in the juvenile division of the Twenty-first Judicial Circuit (St. Louis County) who shall be qualified and appointed and shall serve as provided in Sections 25(a)-(g) of Article V of the Constitution of Missouri. On the day the associate circuit judges take office, the term of the juvenile court commissioners in St. Louis County shall terminate, but no person shall lose any retirement benefits as a result of this termination.

SB 197—(Bradshaw)—Relating to the value of certain shares of stock

The bill repeals section 351.455, RSMo. 1978 and section 351.405 RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that when a shareholder who dissents from the sale or exchange of all or substantially all of the property and assets of a corporation, otherwise than in the usual and regular course of the corporation's business, or who dissents to a merger or consolidation, and requests payment from the corporation of the value of his shares, the fair value of the shares shall be determined exclusive of any increase or decrease in value caused by the expectation or accomplishment of the sale, exchange, merger or consolidation.

SB 198—(Bradshaw)—Relating to license plates issued to physically disabled persons

The bill repeals section 301.142 RSMo. 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill amends the definition of "physically disabled" to include any person who is unable to walk without great difficulty because of a physical condition, and any person who is blind. Such persons would be eligible to receive the special license plates currently issued to disabled persons in Missouri. The bill also provides that the special license plates may be issued to the parents or guardians of a person who is severely retarded or physically disabled.

SB 199—(Bradshaw)—Relating to school access for military recruiters

This bill requires any school district providing access to persons or groups informing students of occupational or educational options to provide the same access for recruiting representatives of the military forces.

SB 200—(Dinger)—Suspension of administrative rules by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules

The bill repeals sections 32.125, 115.011, 162.730, 170.225, 207.020, 260.370, 264.111, 276.635, 281.030, 288.102, 301.130, 321.690, 326.110, 333.265, 337.050, 385.045, 409.419, 411.765 and 640.100, RSMo 1978, section 600.200, RSMo Supp. 1980, and section 144.010 of House Bill 59, and section 144.010 of Senate Bill 218, et al, of the Eightieth General Assembly, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-one new sections.

Several bills recently enacted by the General Assembly placed a termination date on the rulemaking authority of affected agencies. This bill replaces those termination dates

with language stating that any rule or portion of a rule promulgated pursuant to enabling legislation may be suspended by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules if, after a hearing, the committee finds that the rule is beyond or contrary to the statutory authority of the agency or is inconsistent with legislative intent.

Sections of law addressed by this bill include the Neighborhood Assistance Act, the sales tax law, powers and duties of the Division of Family Services, and the State Board of Education's authorization to establish special schools or programs for the severely handicapped.

SB 201—(Dinger)—Relating to the limits of coverage for motor vehicle liability insurance

The bill repeals section 303.190, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill raises the limits of liability relative to policies of motor vehicle liability insurance. The bill stipulates that a motor vehicle liability insurance policy shall insure the person named therein, and any other person using a vehicle with permission, against losses as follows:

a) \$25,000 (currently \$10,000) because of bodily injury to or death of a person in any one accident and, subject to said limit for one person, \$50,000 (currently \$20,000) because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident; and

b) \$10,000 (currently \$2,000) because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.

SB 202—(Dinger)—Relates to the crime of stealing

The act repeals section 570.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act sets forth circumstances which may be used as evidence to prove the requisite knowledge or belief of an alleged stealer.

SB 203—(Wiggins)—Relating to a state fire code and the investigation of fires

To repeal sections 320.210, 320.220 and 320.235, RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof four new sections.

The Department of Public Safety may promulgate a statewide fire code and all rules and regulations necessary to enforce the code. The state fire marshal may grant variances to the code if substantive compliance has been obtained. Violation of the code is a class A misdemeanor.

The person responsible for fire protection in cities, fire protection districts, or the chief administrative officer in communities without a fire department shall investigate all fires where fire damage exceeds \$100 within two days of the fire. The state fire marshal may coordinate the investigation. Within one week a report must be made to the state fire marshal describing the facts related to the fire.

If the fire marshal believes a crime has been committed he shall, in cooperation with local authorities, investigate the incident, take testimony and, if appropriate, arrest persons suspected of committing the crime.

SB 204—(Wiggins)—Relates to the safe drinking water program in the Department of Natural Resources

The bill repeals sections 640.100 and 640.130, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill would make minor changes in the law governing public water supply systems enacted in 1978. The 1978 law provided that all rules will expire thirty months after promulgation unless the General Assembly approved the rules by

concurrent resolution. In addition, the entire law expires on January 1, 1982. This bill would replace both provisions with language to permit the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules to suspend any rule promulgated under this chapter.

The bill also specifies that civil actions instituted because of violations of this act may be brought in the county in which the public water supply system is located.

SB 205—(Wiggins)—Relating to the review of certain actions of the Supervisor of Liquor Control by the Administrative Hearing Commission

The bill repeals section 311.691, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill stipulates that whenever any matter involving the revocation of any liquor license is submitted to the Administrative Hearing Commission, the commission shall not issue any order staying the enforcement of a revocation order of the Supervisor of Liquor Control until a final determination is made, after an evidentiary hearing, that the revocation is improper. In addition, the bill provides that whenever any matter involving the suspension of any liquor license is submitted to the Administrative Hearing Commission, the commission shall not issue more than one order staying the enforcement of a suspension order of the Supervisor of Liquor Control, and the order shall not stay the enforcement for a period of more than fifteen days until after a final determination is made that the suspension order is improper.

SB 206—(Murray)—Relates to compensation of certain judicial personnel

The bill repeals section 478.013, RSMo 1978, and sections 477.130 and 478.018, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The act increases the annual salary of judges of the Supreme Court from fifty thousand dollars to fifty-nine thousand dollars. The annual salary of judges of the courts of appeals would be increased from forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

The annual salary of circuit judges is increased to fifty-four thousand dollars from forty-five thousand dollars. The salary of associate circuit judges is also increased with the amount of the increase and the level of salary varying according to the county or city in which the associate circuit judge sits.

SB 207—(Murray)—Relates to comparative negligence

The bill amends chapter 537, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section to be known as section 537.015.

The act abolishes the defenses of contributory negligence, incurred risk, and assumed risk as a bar to recovery in negligence actions and contributory fault as a bar to recovery in strict liability actions. However, in any action based upon negligence or strict liability, the amount of damages shall be diminished in proportion to the amount of negligence or contributory fault attributed to the person injured or killed or the owner of the damaged property.

SB 208—(Murray)—Relates to computer crimes

This bill establishes three new offenses relating to computer crimes:

(1) The crime of an offense against intellectual property is classified as a class D felony, unless the offense is committed for the purpose of devising or executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or to obtain any property, in which case the offense against intellectual property is a class C felony.

(2) In the crime of an offense against computer equipment or

supplies, such an offense is a class A misdemeanor, unless: a) it is committed for the purpose of executing any scheme to defraud any property (class D felony); b) the damage to computer equipment or supplies or to the computer system is greater than two hundred dollars but less than one thousand dollars (class D felony); c) the damage is one thousand dollars or more or if there is an interruption in an essential public service (class C felony).

(3) The crime of an offense against computer users is classified as a class D felony unless the offense is committed for the purpose of devising or executing a scheme to defraud or to obtain property, in which case the offense is a class C felony

SB 209—(Frappier)—Relates to requirements for operation of certain motor vehicles

The bill repeals section 302.020, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill would change Missouri's mandatory headgear law which presently requires all persons operating or riding a motorcycle to wear a protective helmet. This bill changes current law to require only operators or passengers under the age of eighteen to wear protective headgear.

SB 210—(Frappier)—Relates to the powers of arrest by certain peace officers

The bill repeals section 544.215, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section

The bill provides that any county peace officer of St. Charles County and Jefferson County and any peace officer of any city, town or village located in St. Charles County or Jefferson County may, within the boundaries of the political entity from which he derives his authority, arrest any person who he has reasonable cause to believe is committing or has committed a misdemeanor or is violating or has violated any ordinance of the entity from which he derives his authority related to stealing of property or common assault.

The provisions of current law also include St. Louis County police officers and police officers of any city, town or village in St. Louis County and in St. Joseph.

SB 211—(Frappier)—Relates to a statutory definition of death

This bill provides that for all legal purposes a person shall be considered dead if in the announced opinion of a physician licensed to practice in this state, based on ordinary standards of medical practice, he has experienced an irreversible cessation of spontaneous respiratory or circulatory functions, or in the event that artificial means of support preclude a determination that these functions have ceased, that he has experienced an irreversible cessation of total brain functions.

SB 212—(Banks)—Relates to the office of pre-trial release commissioner in the city of St. Louis

The act provides that the office of pre-trial release commissioner of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis shall afford consideration of pre-trial release to every person accused of a bailable offense at all times of the day and night, seven days a week. At all times of the day and night, seven days a week, there shall be available in the office of pre-trial commissioner a person who may determine the condition of release for persons accused of a bailable offense and order the release of such accused upon the meeting of such conditions.

SB 213—(Banks)—Relating to state, county, township and municipal contracts for capital improvement works

This bill stipulates that every contract for or on behalf of the state, or any county, township or municipality, for the con-

struction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the state shall contain provisions by which the contractor agrees:

(1) That in the hiring of employees for the performance of contracted work, there shall be no discrimination by reason of race, creed, sex, handicap or color;

(2) That no contractor or subcontractor shall discriminate against or intimidate any employee on account of race, creed, sex, handicap or color.

The Office of Administration shall see that no capital funds shall be expended unless the project for which such funds are appropriated provides for an affirmative action program. The Office of Administration shall ensure that equal consideration be given to contractors, subcontractors or joint venturers who qualify as a minority business enterprise.

SB 214—(Panethiere)—Notice of foreclosure for delinquent taxes

The bill repeals section 141.440, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act would require the county collector of charter counties operating under the Land Tax Collection Law (Jackson County) to give notice of a foreclosure suit to a taxpayer by "restricted, registered or certified mail," which is stamped with the endorsement "Deliver to Addressee Only." If the notice cannot be delivered, an affidavit must be filed stating the reason for nondelivery.

SB 215—(Panethiere)—Relating to the licensing of electrologists

The act provides for the licensing and regulation of electrologists by a five member Board of Electrology Examiners. The members of the board would be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Four of the board members shall be licensed electrologists, one shall be a physician. The members of the board shall receive expenses and compensation in the amount determined by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. The board shall prepare and grade examinations.

Applicants for a license must meet the qualifications specified in this act. Applicants would be required to be more than twenty-one years of age and to have completed at least six hundred hours of clinical practice and lectures in electrology and at least thirty hours of basic sciences on the college level. These provisions would become effective five years after the effective date of this act, or sooner if suitable educational facilities are available. The board may exempt applicants from other states from the examination if that state has regulations at least as stringent as those of Missouri. The board shall also exempt from the examination those electrologists who have at least six months' experience as of the effective date of this act.

All electrologists shall renew their licenses annually after payment of a ten dollar fee.

The board is authorized to license schools of electrology. Each school would apply for a license and pay a two hundred dollar annual fee. Each school would also be required to maintain a surety bond of ten thousand dollars. Electrolysis instructors must also be licensed by the board. Applicants must have had five full years experience and meet the educational requirements specified by the board.

This act should not be construed to prevent testing or demonstration of permanent hair removal devices as long as no fee is charged and no more than ten hairs are removed.

Violation of this act shall be a class A misdemeanor.

SB 216—(Panethiere)—Relates to the expungement of records for certain convicts

This bill provides that five years after having served the sentence or fulfilled the conditions of probation, suspension of sentence, conditional release or parole, every offender who was twenty-one years of age or older at the time of the commission of the crime for which he was convicted may petition the court to expunge his record of such conviction if during such five year period such person has exhibited good moral character and has not been convicted of a felony. Any person having his record so expunged shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the crime of which he has been convicted and in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or in any appearance as a witness, a person whose conviction has been expunged under this statute may state that he has never been convicted of a crime. However, upon conviction of any subsequent crime, such conviction may be considered as a prior conviction in determining the sentence to be imposed.

SB 217—(Murray)—Relates to inhumane treatment of animals

This bill repeals sections 578.055 and 578.060, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections, with penalty provisions.

The bill defines the conduct which constitutes cruelty to animals, a class A misdemeanor, and inhumane treatment of animals, a class B misdemeanor. Vivisection is specifically included within the scope of the crime of cruelty to animals.

The act also provides that a peace officer or prosecuting attorney may seek a warrant from an appropriate court to enable him to enter upon private property in order to remove neglected animals from such property.

SB 218—(Murphy)—Relates to the compensation of special consultants and advisors of the St. Louis City Police Department

This bill provides that any person who is the surviving spouse of a person who has served as a commissioned police officer in the St. Louis City Police Department for not less than twenty years and who was married to the deceased retiree at the time of his or her retirement and who has not remarried and is at least sixty-eight years old, may apply to the St. Louis City Police Department for appointment and employment as a special consultant and advisor.

Upon appointment as a special consultant and advisor on retirement, aging and other pertinent matters, the special consultant shall receive \$200 per month payable out of the department budget.

The employment provided by this bill shall not affect other retirement benefits of the surviving spouse.

SB 219—(Mueller)—Relates to income tax credits for school tuition

This bill would enact three new sections of law which would provide an income tax credit of up to fifty dollars to resident individuals for tuition costs actually paid for attending an elementary and secondary school in fulfillment of state educational requirements.

SB 220—(Heflin)—Relates to the Missouri State Highway Patrol Training Fund

The bill repeals section 590.140, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act creates the "Missouri State Highway Patrol Training Fund." The act provides the fees collected from court proceedings involving violations of the general criminal laws of the

state in which an employee of the Missouri State Highway Patrol was the complainant shall be transmitted to the State Treasurer who shall deposit the funds in the account of the "Missouri State Highway Patrol Training Fund." The fund shall not be subject to section 33.080 RSMo, and balances from this fund shall be made available to carry out the training purposes and functions of the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

SB 221—(Heflin)—Relating to the physical condition of teachers

This bill repeals section 168.131, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law requires each Missouri teacher to provide each year a certificate from a physician showing the teacher to be in good health and free from any contagious disease. This bill would require two items instead: (1) a statement from the teacher describing his physical condition and stating that he is free of communicable disease; and (2) a certificate from a physician stating that the teacher has had a comprehensive physical examination within the previous twenty-four months and that, to the best of the physician's knowledge and belief, the teacher is free of communicable disease.

SB 222—(Heflin)—Relating to itemizing of appropriations

The bill repeals section 21.260, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill requires that in appropriations legislation, a separate appropriation must be made for each item of personal service and of compensation increase expenditure. Current law requires separate appropriations for each item of extraordinary operation and maintenance expenditure and for each major capital expenditure.

In addition, the bill states that appropriations shall be expended only for those items specified in each separate appropriation. At the beginning of each regular session of the General Assembly, each executive department would be required to supply the Senate and House Appropriations Committees with proof that appropriations made to the department were expended in accordance with the separate itemizations made for that department.

SB 223—(Tinnin)—Relating to franchise agreements

This act stipulates that whenever any retailer enters into a contractual franchise agreement with a wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor wherein the retailer agrees to maintain an inventory, and the contract is terminated, then the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor shall repurchase the inventory as provided in this act. The retailer may keep the inventory and if he has outstanding debts to the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor, then the repurchase amount may be credited to the retailer's account. The bill specifies the manner in which the wholesaler, etc., shall repurchase inventory and the prices which shall apply to the repurchase. Certain inventory items are exempted from the repurchase requirement. Refusal by a wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor to repurchase inventory shall make him civilly liable for one hundred percent of the current net price plus other specified costs. In the event of a death of a retailer or the majority stockholder of a corporation operating as a retailer; the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor shall repurchase the inventory at the option of the heir, heirs or majority stockholder as if the wholesaler had terminated the contract. Such heir or stockholder shall have one year from the date of the death to exercise his options.

This act shall not affect any security interest which the wholesaler, manufacturer or distributor may have in the inventory of the retailer. This act shall apply to all contracts entered

into or renewed after the effective date of this legislation. The provisions of this act shall apply only to inventory purchased after the effective date.

SB 224—(Tinnin)—Relates to qualifications and compensation of certain county surveyors

This bill repeals sections 60.010, 60.100 and 60.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill provides that the elected county land surveyor in each county of the second, third or fourth class, shall be a registered land surveyor.

This bill eliminates the present fee schedule for county surveyors of third and fourth class counties. These surveyors would be able to charge an amount agreed upon by the surveyor and the person employing him as is currently done in class two counties. The surveyor shall furnish a plat and field notes and shall, as provided by law, register the plat and field notes.

SB 225—(Tinnin)—Relates to the licensing of water pump installation contractors and water well drillers

The act would regulate water pump installation contractors and water well drillers. It establishes the "Missouri Water Well Drillers and Pump Installers Advisory Board" of seven members appointed by the Director of the Department of Social Services. The members of the board must be selected to represent all segments of the water well industry. They serve for a period of three years and are entitled to be reimbursed for expenses.

The board must prepare, administer and grade the examinations for pump installation contractors and water well drillers, comment upon proposed rules issued by the director and recommend specific actions to be taken upon a hearing for revocation or suspension of a license.

Licenses for water well drillers and pump installation contractors are issued annually. The fee for renewal shall be set by the director. It would be unlawful to operate a well drilling rig without a rig permit, to operate as a pump installation contractor or a well driller without a license. All currently operating contractors and drillers may be licensed without examination.

Violation of this act is a class B misdemeanor. All rules promulgated under this act expire thirty months after the effective date of the act unless the General Assembly approves the rule by concurrent resolution signed by the Governor.

SB 226—(Bradshaw)—Relates to abandonment of domesticated animals, with a penalty provision

The act provides that it is a class C misdemeanor when a person knowingly abandons or deserts a domesticated animal which has been under his control.

SB 227—(Bradshaw)—Relating to the Administrative Hearing Commission

This bill repeals sections 161.252, 161.263 and 161.342, RSMo 1978 and section 161.274, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This act would designate the commissioners of the Administrative Hearing Commission as Administrative Law Judges.

A majority of the commissioners (rather than all) may decide cases involving agency rulemaking. In addition to its authority to suspend an administrative action, this bill would enable the commission to order an agency to temporarily grant relief that had been denied. Rules published by the commission may provide for interrogatories, admissions of fact and summary judgments.

SB 228—(Murray)—Relates to adoption

The act repeals section 453.040 and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The length of the period of abandonment or willful neglect which terminates a parent's right to withhold consent to an adoption is shortened from one year to six months.

SB 229—(Murray)—Establishes the crime of interference with an emergency radio transmission

The act would amend chapter 577 relating to public safety offenses by enacting one new section.

The act provides that a person commits the crime of interference with an emergency radio transmission if he knowingly interrupts, disrupts, impedes or interferes with the transmission of an emergency communication over a citizen's band radio. Interfering with an emergency radio transmission is a class A misdemeanor unless the interference results in the death or injury of the subject of the emergency communication, in which case interfering with an emergency radio transmission is a class D felony.

SB 230—(Frappier)—Relating to the sale of nonintoxicating beer or malt liquor at certain functions

The bill repeals sections 311.125 and 312.135 RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill relates to the limited permits issued to certain organizations for the sale of malt liquor and nonintoxicating beer during picnics, bazaars, fairs or similar gatherings. Under the provisions of this bill, all fees owed for a permit including all fees owed to any counties or city, shall be paid to the county clerk of the county in which the function is held. If the function is held in the city of St. Louis, the fee is to be paid to the collector of revenue. The state fees shall be forwarded to the Director of Revenue by the clerk or collector, and any city fees to the appropriate city official.

Upon payment of all fees due and compliance with the laws, rules and ordinances, the clerk or collector shall issue the permit required. All such permits shall be on forms furnished by the Department of Revenue, and duplicates of all permits issued shall be mailed to the Director of Revenue at the time the original permit is issued.

SB 231—(Frappier)—Relating to the physical condition of teachers

This bill repeals section 168.131, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law requires each Missouri teacher to provide each year a certificate from a physician showing the teacher to be in good health and free from any contagious disease. This bill would require two items instead: (1) a statement from the teacher describing his physical condition and stating that he is free of communicable disease; and (2) a certificate from a physician stating that the teacher has had a comprehensive physical examination in accordance with the schedule required by this section and that, to the best of the physician's knowledge and belief, the teacher is free of communicable disease.

The schedule for physical examinations ranges from every seven years for teachers under 25 to every year for teachers 75 or over.

SB 232—(Frappier)—Relating to state aid for public libraries

This bill repeals section 181.060, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Currently, if the rate of tax levy for a public library is reduced below a certain level, that library becomes ineligible to receive

any grants from the state. This bill provides that if the reduction is caused by a rollback accompanying a general reassessment, then the prohibition shall not apply.

SB 233—(Panethiere)—Relates to registration and licensing of motor vehicles.

The bill repeals sections 301.010 and 301.066, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill provides for an additional classification of motor vehicles to be designated "private use - commercial type." Such vehicles are those designed and constructed as commercial motor vehicles having a gross weight of six thousand pounds or under, registered to an individual and not used for commercial purposes.

The license plates for the private use - commercial type vehicles would differ in color from the plates issued to commercial vehicles and the annual registration fee would be twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

SB 234—(Panethiere)—Relates to the practice of chiropractic

The bill repeals sections 331.010 and 331.020, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill changes the definition of "practice of chiropractic."

The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall recognize and approve any chiropractic school or college accredited with the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Chiropractic Education.

The bill expressly prohibits chiropractors from prescribing or administering to any person any medicine or drug, from performing any operative surgery or from practicing obstetrics.

Chiropractors may advise and instruct patients in all matters pertaining to hygiene, nutrition and sanitary measures as taught in any school of chiropractic recognized and approved by the Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

SB 235—(Panethiere)—Relating to financial assistance for physically disabled persons

This bill would establish a program operated by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide financial assistance to pay for personal care assistance services for eligible physically disabled persons. The Division would determine the eligibility of a person and the amount of aid to be provided, and would refer the person to a vendor (certified not-for-profit corporation) which would provide the services.

The financial need of the person would be reviewed annually and the amount of assistance adjusted as that need changed. Any person denied eligibility would be entitled to a fair hearing before the Commissioner of the Division.

SB 236—(Heflin)—Relating to the merger of banks

This bill repeals section 362.610, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that when two or more banks, with main banking houses or facilities in adjacent first or second class counties (including St. Louis City), merge or consolidate, the remaining bank may maintain and operate all banking houses (one of which would be designated the main banking house) and facilities operated prior to the merger. Further, the remaining bank would retain all rights to apply for additional facilities held by any of the merging banks prior to the merger. Finally, the remaining bank could continue to offer trust services--on its own or through an affiliate bank or trust company--at any location where trust powers were exercised prior to the merger. Trust powers would continue to be prohibited at any facility authorized under sections 362.107 or

SB 237—(Hefflin)—Relating to emergency management (civil defense).

The bill repeals sections 44.010, 44.020, 44.022, 44.024, 44.028, 44.080, 44.090, 44.100, 44.110, 44.113, and 44.115, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof eleven new sections.

This bill alters the title of the "Disaster Planning and Operations Office, Civil Defense" to the "Emergency Management Agency". Generally, the bill substitutes the terms "emergency management" and "emergency preparedness" for the term "civil defense".

SB 238—(Tinnin)—Relates to the boarding of prisoners

This bill repeals section 221.105, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides that in each county the sheriff shall furnish wholesome food and proper shelter to each prisoner confined in the county jail. The sheriff shall submit a monthly statement detailing the cost of incarcerating the prisoners and, if the statement is correct and reasonable, the county governing body shall draw a warrant payable to the sheriff.

No sheriff shall receive the cost of incarcerating a given prisoner from more than one county governing body and any sheriff who knowingly submits a false statement to the county governing body or knowingly receives payment from more than one governing body, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office and subject to such other penalties as prescribed by law.

SB 239—(Tinnin)—Relates to licensing of ambulance attendants

The bill repeals sections 190.145 and 190.155, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

The bill would modify requirements for the issuance of a certificate of apprenticeship for ambulance attendants and attendant-drivers. An apprentice must be enrolled in, or prepared to enroll in, the curriculum for ambulance personnel recommended by the United States Department of Transportation before he could be licensed as such.

Licenses for ambulance attendants, attendant-drivers and mobile emergency medical technicians are valid for three years. After the effective date of this act, persons seeking to renew their licenses would be required to demonstrate that they had completed seventy-five hours of continuing education in an approved program. Licensees would be expected to complete a minimum of twenty-five hours of continuing education each year. Persons whose licenses expire in less than three years from the effective date of this act would be required to complete proportionally fewer hours of continuing education.

SB 240—(Tinnin)—Agricultural nuisances

This bill prohibits any agricultural operation, as defined, from being deemed a nuisance after the facility has been in operation for more than one year if the facility was not a nuisance at the time it began operation.

This prohibition does not apply to an operation which becomes a nuisance from negligent or improper operation. Operations located within any city on the effective date of the bill are not covered by the act's provisions. Injuries to the quantity or quality of water are excluded from the prohibition. Injuries to land caused by "any overflow" onto land are also excluded from the prohibition.

SB 241—(Panethiere)—Relates to sales tax credits

This bill would enact one new section providing a credit against sales taxes paid on fuel used to power railroad locomotives; the amount of the credit would be based on the relationship of a railroad company's maintenance expenditures in the preceding year to sales tax paid on fuel used to power its locomotives in that year.

SB 242—(Tinnin)—Relates to the Nonteacher School Employee Retirement System

This bill repeals sections 169.620, 169.650 and 169.670, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill would make several changes in the Nonteacher School Employee Retirement System. First, it would authorize the board of the system to increase the contribution rate from 3% to 4% after July 1, 1982. It would increase the basic retirement allowance from 1% of the final average salary for each year of service to 1 1/4%. It would authorize cost-of-living increases in benefits after a member had been retired more than four years. The maximum increase in any one year would be 4% of the member's beginning retirement benefit with a cumulative maximum of 24%. If the cost-of-living should go below its level at the time of the first increase, benefits could be reduced.

The bill also would permit members to claim prior service credit for years served prior to October 13, 1965. Finally it would provide a death benefit to the estate of the member's beneficiary under certain circumstances.

SB 243—(Webster)—Relating to interest rates on car loans

This bill repeals section 365.120, RSMo, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The maximum interest rate for loans on new cars was set by SB 305, passed in the first session of the 80th General Assembly, at seven percent add-on (12.7% APR). This bill would change that to a maximum of ten percent add-on (18% APR).

SB 244—(Merrell)—Relates to the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors

The bill repeals sections 333.011, 333.021, 333.031, 333.041, 333.051, 333.061, 333.071, 333.081, 333.091, 333.101, 333.111, 333.121, 333.131, 333.141, 333.151, 333.171, 333.181, 333.191, 333.201, 333.221, 333.231, 333.241, 333.251, 333.261 and 333.265, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-three new sections.

This bill is a general revision of the law governing funeral directors, embalmers and funeral establishments.

The act would establish new requirements to be met by funeral directors and embalmers seeking licensure in Missouri. Prospective funeral directors must be eighteen years of age with the equivalent of a high school diploma and they must have worked at least twenty hours per week and assisted in the direction of twelve funerals during an internship of at least six months. Applicants must also have graduated from an approved institution of mortuary science.

Applicants for an embalming license must be eighteen years of age, possess the equivalent of a high school diploma, have graduated from an approved school of mortuary science and pass an examination administered by the board. Applicants must serve an internship of at least twelve months during which they must embalm at least twenty-five bodies under the direction of a licensed embalmer.

Non-resident funeral directors and embalmers licensed in another state with requirements similar to those of Missouri

may be licensed if their home state recognizes Missouri licenses. Non-residents holding a license in a state with requirements less than those of Missouri may obtain a license if they have five year's experience and if they pass a test administered by the board.

The act specifies minimum standards concerning cleanliness and record keeping, which must be met by funeral establishments.

The board may refuse to grant a license or may revoke a license for a variety of reasons. Among those reasons are the use of false advertising, failure to properly dispose of a human body and the solicitation of bodies. The latter provision does not preclude "pre-need" arrangements. All licensing complaints will be heard by the Administrative Hearing Commission.

The State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors would be appointed by the Governor from nominees submitted by the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing. The board members shall receive compensation as established by the board. Members' compensation cannot exceed that of members of similar boards within the department. The board may set fees.

Monies in the Embalmers and Funeral Directors Fund shall not lapse to general revenue unless the amount in the fund exceeds two times the previous appropriation to the board.

The board may seek a permanent or temporary injunction to enjoin any person from violating this chapter or rules promulgated under this chapter. It is not necessary that the board prove that there is no adequate remedy at law or that substantial damage will result unless the injunction is issued. Violation of this act is a class A misdemeanor.

Existing sunset provisions for rules and board authority are eliminated. The act contains an emergency clause.

SB 245—(Merrell)—Relates to the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors

The bill repeals section 333.265, RSMo 1978.

The act would repeal provisions in existing law which specify that all rules of the board and the board's authority to promulgate rules will expire on November 1, 1981.

SB 246—(Uthlaut)—Establishing Linn State Technical Institute

This bill would provide for the state of Missouri, through the Department of Higher Education, to take over the operation and facilities of Linn Technical College from the Linn R-II School Board. It would then be called the Linn State Technical Institute.

The school would convey the land and facilities to the state and the Institute would be administered by an eight member board of regents, one member from each state college district, appointed by the Governor. The institute could not offer any course of study leading to a baccalaureate, or higher, degree.

SB 247—(Gannon)—Relates to state disaster assistance to certain political subdivisions

The bill would establish, within the state treasury, a special fund to be known as the "Missouri Disaster Assistance Fund."

The General Assembly would appropriate money to the fund which would be used to assist counties, townships, cities, towns and villages which have suffered disasters for which no federal help is available.

Upon the Governor's declaring an area to be a disaster area, the Commissioner of Administration would issue a warrant drawn on the disaster fund in an amount which would match,

dollar for dollar within funds available, the funds allocated by the political subdivision.

SB 248—(Gannon)—Relates to the assessment of property for property tax purposes

This act would repeal section 137.115, RSMo. 1978, and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This act provides that all real and tangible personal property is to be assessed for taxing purposes at twenty percent of its full value. Currently property is assessed at one-third of its full value.

SB 249—(Gannon)—Relating to planning and zoning in first class non-charter counties

This act repeals section 64.235, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that sections 64.211 to 64.295, RSMo, shall not be utilized to impose regulations or to require permits for land used or to be used for raising crops, pasture, orchards or forestry or for erection, alteration or extensions of farm structures.

The bill also provides guidelines for construing powers granted by sections 64.211 to 64.295, RSMo.

SB 250—(Snowden)—Relating to industrial development bonds of cities and counties

This bill provides that any municipality which has revenue bonds (issued pursuant to sections 100.010 - 100.200, RSMo) may issue refunding revenue bonds to provide funds to refund any or all of such revenue bonds, including payment of unpaid interest, whether the bonds to be refunded have or have not matured. The form and terms of refunding revenue bonds shall be specified by the ordinance, order, indenture or resolution authorizing such bonds. Refunding under this act may be effected by a private or public sale of the refunding bonds. The proceeds shall apply to the revenue bonds to be refunded. Alternatively, there may be an exchange of the refunding revenue bonds for the revenue bonds being refunded, with the consent of the holders of the revenue bonds being refunded. The refunding revenue bonds shall be paid solely from revenue received from the project or projects financed by the revenue bonds being refunded, and shall not be a general obligation of the municipality.

SB 251—(Snowden)—Relates to the corporate franchise tax

The bill repeals section 147.010, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill provides that industrial development corporations organized under Chapter 351, RSMo, shall not be subject to the corporate franchise tax.

SB 252—(Dennis)—Relates to newspaper publications of legal and public notices

The bill repeals section 493.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill provides that when publication of a legal advertisement, legal notice, order of court or public notice of any kind is allowed or required by law, a newspaper publishing such notice shall receive not more than its regular classified advertising rate. Present law specifies the amount which a newspaper may receive for a legal notice or advertisement, depending upon the nature of the notice or advertisement.

SB 253—(Dennis)—Relating to liquid fertilizer solution corporations

The bill repeals section 523.010, RSMo 1978, and enacts in

lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill adds pipeline companies transporting liquid fertilizer solution to the corporations which are authorized to exercise the power of eminent domain. The fertilizer companies may not exercise the power of eminent domain without the submission of the pipeline plans to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and without the director's approval. Failure of the director to approve or disapprove the plans within 30 days shall be deemed approval. The applicant submitting plans to the director may obtain judicial review of the director's decision.

The bill provides that liquid fertilizer solution pipeline companies shall be public utilities as defined by section 386.050, RSMo.

The bill does not apply to fertilizer pipeline companies in use on the effective date of the bill, and the right of eminent domain shall only be exercised by liquid fertilizer solution pipeline companies directly or indirectly providing fertilizers to Missouri consumers.

SB 254—(Panethiere)—Relates to savings and loan associations organized as capital stock corporations

The bill amends chapter 369, RSMo, by adding thereto two new sections to be known as sections 369.076 and 369.078.

Currently, all savings and loan associations organized under Missouri law must be organized as mutual associations. This bill would authorize an association to be organized and incorporated with permanent capital stock.

The bill would also permit mutual associations to convert to capital stock corporations under rules and regulations promulgated by, and with a plan approved by a majority of members and by, the Director of Savings and Loan Supervision.

SB 255—(Panethiere)—Relating to savings and loan associations

This bill repeals numerous sections in chapter 369, RSMo, and enacts in lieu thereof forty-nine new sections.

This is a substantial revision of the Missouri statutes relating to savings and loan associations. Many of the changes are included in anticipation of savings and loan associations being permitted to organize with capital stock. Other changes relate to bonding requirements, insurance, powers of the associations, powers of the Director of the Division of Savings and Loan Supervision, size of majority vote of members or shareholders required to take certain actions, notice requirements regarding certain meetings, and numerous other matters.

SB 256—(Dirck)—Relates to constitutional revenue limits

This bill would enact four new sections into law providing implementation and clarification of Sections 16 to 24 of Article X of the Missouri Constitution as they pertain to appropriations and certain other matters. A working definition of total state revenues is provided in section 1 with a clarification of what funds the legislature may draw upon to provide for refunds set forth in section 2. The definition of "total state revenues" is the net receipts into the state treasury, excluding all federal funds, which may only be withdrawn pursuant to an appropriation by the General Assembly or which stand appropriated by the Constitution. Section 3 further explains the revenue and expenditure balance requirement and section 4 authorizes the Commissioner of Administration to promulgate rules.

An emergency clause is also provided.

SB 257—(Dirck)—Relates to the safety and security of passengers on buses and in bus terminals, with penalty provisions

The act establishes the offenses of bus hijacking; assault with the intent to commit bus hijacking; and felony possession and concealment of a dangerous or deadly weapon upon a bus. Penalties are established for these offenses. The act also prohibits certain conduct in, upon, or near any bus terminal or bus and establishes penalties for such conduct.

The act gives authority to bus transportation companies and bus drivers to enforce provisions of this act by detaining violators of the act or by requiring them to leave the bus or bus terminal.

The act provides that the use of a citizen band radio by a licensed driver or operator of a bus shall not be prohibited.

SB 258—(Webster)—Relating to motor vehicle fuel taxes

The bill amends Chapter 142 by adding thereto one new section.

The bill provides for the taxation of certain motor vehicles powered by electricity. Under this act, motor vehicles which are passenger cars or commercial motor vehicles with a licensed gross vehicle weight of twelve thousand pounds or less and which are powered by electricity shall be assessed an annual license tax of thirty dollars.

The Director of Revenue is required to collect the annual license tax fee on or before January fifteenth of each year. In the case of a motor vehicle which is not in operation by January thirty-first of any year, a license may be purchased for a fractional period of such year, and the amount of the license tax shall be reduced by one-twelfth of each complete month which shall have elapsed since the beginning of such year.

Upon payment of the tax, the Director of Revenue shall issue a decal which is to be attached to the upper right-hand corner of the front windshield on the motor vehicle.

The bill contains penalty provisions.

SB 259—(Panethiere)—Relating to the Workers' Compensation Law

The bill repeals section 287.250, RSMo 1978, and sections 287.020, 287.090, 287.160, 287.170, 287.180, 287.190, 287.200, 287.220, 287.240, 287.430 and 287.615, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof twelve new sections.

This bill generally clarifies certain provisions which were passed in 1980 (H.B. 1396). The bill stipulates that the mandatory coverage sections of the workers' compensation law shall not apply to salaried officers of a corporation of a family farm operation. The bill allows employers the option whether to claim credit for wages paid to an employee or his dependents if such wages were not earned for work performed by the employee after injury or death.

The bill provides for a minimum weekly benefit for temporary total disability, permanent partial disability, and permanent total disability in the amount of \$40 per week. The minimum would apply to injuries occurring on or after September 15, 1982. The bill alters the method for calculating benefits payable for temporary partial disability. Under this act, compensation for permanent partial disability would be in addition to the compensation payable for temporary partial disability. The bill clarifies that an amputation to the normally exposed parts of the body would be compensable in disfigurement as well as by the schedule of injuries.

The bill stipulates that if an employer fails to insure, funds may be withdrawn from the second injury fund to cover specified medical, surgical and hospital treatments. In defense

of such claims, the Attorney General shall have the same defenses as would the uninsured employer. The Attorney General is given the option (rather than a mandate) to bring suit against employers not covered in the workers' compensation law. The penalty for noncompliance with section 287.220 (relates to payment of compensation for disability and the second injury fund) is reduced from \$100 to \$10 per day plus the amount withdrawn from the second injury fund.

The bill clarifies, with regard to death benefits, that there should be no discrimination on the basis of sex. In addition, the bill clarifies statutory language relating to compensation to be paid to any employee under the age of twenty-one years.

The bill alters the current provisions relating to the statute of limitations for filing a claim with the Division of Workers' Compensation. The act stipulates that no proceedings for compensation under this chapter shall be maintained unless a claim is filed within two years after the date of injury, death or the last payment made on the account of the injury or death. However, if a report of injury or death is not filed by the employer, the claim for compensation may be filed within three years from the dates of the events listed above. The filing of any form, report, receipt or agreement, other than a claim for compensation, shall not toll the running of the time periods listed above.

Finally, the bill stipulates that the salary of the Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation shall be established by the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, but shall be no less than the salary of a chief administrative law judge.

SB 260—(Murphy)—Retirement allowance - St. Louis City Police Department

The bill repeals section 86.253, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would allow a member of the St. Louis City Police Alternate Retirement System, in lieu of any other annuity or retirement allowance payable under chapter 86, RSMo, to elect repayment of the member's total contributions to the retirement system without interest.

If a member elects to receive this refund, he shall notify the board of trustees within 60 days before the actual date of the member's retirement.

The board shall refund the contribution within 60 days following the member's retirement.

SB 261—(Johnson)—Foster care program for certain senior citizens

The Division of Aging shall develop a program of foster senior care for persons who do not require the level of care provided in a residential care facility, an intermediate care facility or a skilled nursing facility as defined in section 198.006, RSMo.

Payment for foster senior care shall be granted to persons who: (1) are eligible for old age assistance under the provisions of chapter 208, RSMo; and (2) are residents of Missouri.

No foster senior home certified under this act shall charge any person receiving benefits under this act more than \$300 per month. No other charge shall be levied and collected by the home.

The bill contains provisions for: (1) applying for foster senior care; (2) determining monthly benefits; (3) division certification as a foster senior care home; and (4) grievance procedures.

No foster senior care home shall provide care to more than two eligible persons at any one time.

The bill contains a section relating to the suspension of rules

by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules.

SB 262—(Frappier)—Relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor

The bill authorizes the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail for consumption on certain boats or vessels. Eligible boats or vessels are those which are licensed by the United States Coast Guard to carry one hundred or more passengers for hire on navigable waters in or adjacent to Missouri and which have a regular place of mooring in Missouri.

The yearly license is \$300.00.

SB 263—(Snowden)—Relating to revenue bonds for mortgages

This bill would repeal sections 108.450 and 108.455, RSMo Supp. 1980, and their expiration dates, and enact in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill would expand and extend the program, enacted in 1980, to allow counties and certain cities to issue revenue bonds and to use the proceeds for loans to assist low and moderate income families buying housing.

It would expand the program by allowing loans to be made to purchase condominiums or for the substantial rehabilitation of a building or condominium. It would extend the program by changing the expiration date from December 31, 1982, to December 31, 1983.

The bill would also raise the maximum interest rate on bonds issued under this program from ten percent to fourteen percent and would permit the bonds to be sold at ninety-four percent, rather than the current ninety-six percent minimum, of the principal amount of the bonds.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 264—(Scott)—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor or beer

The bill repeals sections 311.290 and 311.480 RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill relates to persons licensed under the Liquor Control Law and prohibits the sale or serving of intoxicating liquor or beer during certain hours on the day of any general or primary election at which candidates for federal or state offices are elected or nominated. Presently such sales are prohibited on election days at which candidates for any public office are elected or nominated.

Provisions for the closing of certain establishments would, under this bill, apply to any general or primary election at which candidates for federal or state offices are elected or nominated.

SB 265—(Scott)—Relates to the compensation of the Circuit Attorney of the City of St. Louis

The bill repeals sections 56.440, 56.510 and 56.600, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill provides extra duties and compensation for the St. Louis City Circuit Attorney.

If requested by any elected county official of St. Louis City, the circuit attorney shall act as defense counsel if such official is sued under the provisions of Section 1983, Title 42, United States Code.

The circuit attorney shall also represent the St. Louis City Sheriff or the St. Louis City Police Department in writs of replevin filed for return of property in certain cases. Also, the circuit attorney shall represent petitions in civil contempt proceedings in certain instances.

For carrying out these extra duties, the circuit attorney shall receive \$17,500 in addition to all other compensation provided

by law.

These provisions expire on January 1, 1985.

Effective January 1, 1985, the salary of the circuit attorney shall be increased by \$17,500 to a total of \$40,000 (currently \$22,500, section 56.600, RSMo 1978).

SB 266—(Wilson-19th)—Allowing additional banking facilities for banks in certain cities

This bill repeals section 362.107, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would permit two additional facilities (for a total of four) for any bank or trust company with its main banking house in an incorporated city, town or village having a population of thirty thousand or more. All of the other restrictions on such facilities would continue to apply.

SB 267—(Murphy)—Relating to insurance transactions

This act generally regulates the collection, use, and disclosure of information gathered in connection with insurance transactions. The provisions of this act apply to life, health, disability, property and casualty insurance companies, agents or insurance-support organizations. The bill delineates those persons which are granted rights by this act.

The bill provides that no insurance institution, agent or insurance-support organization shall use or authorize the use of pretext interviews to obtain information in connection with an insurance transaction. The pretext interview may be undertaken to obtain information from a person that does not have a generally recognized privileged relationship with the person to whom the information relates.

The bill requires an insurance institution or agent to provide, at the time periods prescribed, notices to applicants or policyholders in connection with insurance transactions involving an application for insurance, a policy renewed, a policy reinstatement or a request for change in insurance benefits. The required contents of such notices are delineated in the bill and include such information as whether personal information may be collected, the types of information that may be collected, the types of persons who may receive personal information without prior authorization and information regarding to how an individual proposed for coverage may be entitled to receive the information collected.

The bill sets forth the conditions which must be met by an insurance institution to authorize the disclosure of personal or privileged information about an individual. The bill also establishes requirements which must be met for an insurance institution, agent or insurance-support organization to prepare or request an investigative consumer report about an individual in connection with certain insurance transactions.

This act delineates the rights of individuals to receive recorded personal information about themselves. In that regard, certain duties are imposed upon insurance companies to release such information in a timely fashion. An individual may petition an insurance institution, agent or insurance-support organization to correct, amend or delete recorded personal information. If the company refuses, the individual may file factual statements with the insurance institution which are to be included in the personal information file.

This act addresses adverse underwriting decisions and contains detailed provisions relating an insurance company's duty to provide information regarding the underwriting decision. The bill enumerates the conditions on which an adverse underwriting decision may and may not be based.

The Director of Insurance is empowered to examine and investigate the affairs of any insurance institution, insurance-

support organization or agent to determine whether there has been any violation of the provisions of this act. If such violation is suspected, a hearing is to be conducted and, if the Director determines that a violation has occurred, he shall reduce his findings to writing and issue a cease and desist order. Any person subject to an order of the Director or any person whose rights under this were violated may obtain a review in the circuit court of Cole County.

The bill delineates certain penalties that may be assessed against any person who violates a cease and desist order of the Director. Other penalties contained in the bill pertain to failure to comply with certain provisions of the act and to willfully obtaining information about an individual from an insurance institution, agent or insurance-support organization under false pretenses.

The act shall be effective July 1, 1982, except that the personal rights granted in sections 8, 9, and 13, shall be effective on July 1, 1982.

SB 268—(Murphy)—Relating to St. Louis School Employees Retirement System

This bill repeals sections 169.430, 169.450, 169.480, 169.490, 169.500 and 169.540, RSMo 1978, sections 169.410, 169.440, 169.460, and 169.475 RSMo Supp. 1980, and section 169.435 of SB 256 from the First Regular Session of the Seventy-Seventh General Assembly and enacts in lieu thereof twelve new sections.

This bill makes numerous changes in the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System. Some of the changes are technical changes made necessary by the transfer of Harris-Stowe Teachers' College from the St. Louis School District to state operation.

A deadline of December 31, 1980 for certain members' election to purchase service credit is removed. Minimum notice to the board for retirement under either service retirement or disability retirement is reduced from 30 days to 15 and a disability retiree would be allowed to delay the commencement of his disability allowance for more than 90 days to draw accumulated unused vacation and sick pay.

Currently, if at service retirement the accumulated contributions of a member would provide more than one-half of his retirement allowance, he is entitled to an increase in his allowance equal to such excess over one-half; this bill repeals that provision. A member who leaves employment in the district prior to retirement and does not withdraw his contributions would be limited upon retirement, to the allowance provided at the time of his active membership. Payments to a beneficiary other than a spouse would be limited to 50% of the actuarial equivalent of the member's allowance.

This bill also provides for additional retirement benefits (through employment as a special school advisor or as a school consultant) for certain retired members of the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System. Any member who served for ten or more years and retired prior to January 1, 1955, would be employed as a special school advisor and would receive a salary of \$250 per month. Payment would be reduced by the amount of retirement benefits received so that the total could not exceed \$250 per month.

Any person receiving retirement benefits who retired prior to Janu The salary would be four dollars per month for each year between could be employed by the system as a school consultant retirement and December 31, 1981. Any person employed in both capacities created by this bill could not receive a combined salary exceeding \$250 per month.

Currently, a member's retirement allowance cannot exceed 80% of his average final compensation less his primary social

security benefit. This limit is removed.

This bill would permit the retirement system to contribute toward an insurance plan for retirants; such plan could include dental, hospital, surgical, medical, life, accident and similar insurance benefits.

More flexibility would be permitted in handling, depositing, paying out and investing funds of the system including the authority to employ a bank with fiduciary powers to provide custodial or clerical services.

Finally, provision is made to fund, through an increased contribution rate, the unfunded accrued liability over a fifty year period and to automatically adjust the contribution rate to cover any such unfunded liability which occurs in the future.

SB 269—(Banks)—Relates to sales tax exemptions

This bill repeals section 144.020, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of this bill would lower the sales tax rate on food for human consumption from 3% to 1 7/8%. Food for human consumption is defined to exclude alcoholic beverages and any food which has been prepared for immediate consumption either on or off the premises of the seller.

SB 270—(Johnson)—Relating to the selling of drug paraphernalia

This act repeals sections 195.020, 549.071, 549.261 and 559.012, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

Generally, the bill provides that it is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any apparatus, device or instrument for the unauthorized use of any controlled substance. Such apparatus, device or instrument is defined to mean all equipment, products and materials of any kind which are used or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, testing, analyzing, containing or introducing into the human body a controlled substance. Further, the bill delineates by name certain devices which shall be construed as falling within the definition of "apparatus, device or instrument".

The act stipulates that in determining whether an object is an apparatus, device or instrument for the unauthorized use of a controlled substance, a court should consider specific factors relating to the object. Such factors include statements by persons concerning the use of the object, prior convictions of an owner or the person in control of the object, the proximity of the object to controlled substances, the existence of residue, direct or circumstantial evidence of intent, advertising relating to the object, the displaying of the object for sale, whether the owner is a legitimate supplier of like or related items to the community and the existence of a legitimate use of the object in the community.

The bill provides that any person eighteen years of age and older who sells or offers for sale any apparatus, device or instrument for the unauthorized use of a controlled substance to a person under eighteen years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor. For the first such offense, the person shall be fined one thousand dollars. For the second and subsequent offenses, the person shall be fined one thousand dollars and shall be confined in the county jail for a term of one year. Finally, the act stipulates that any person convicted of the offense described above shall not be eligible for probation or parole during the term of his sentence. Upon conviction of the person, sentence shall neither be withheld nor suspended by the court.

SB 271—(Webster)—Relates to regulation of the practice of accountancy

This bill repeals sections 326.010, 326.012, 326.055, 326.110

and 326.210, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof six new sections.

Each office maintained for the practice of public accounting must currently register with the state. This act would permit the Board of Accountancy to require peer review of the accounting and auditing practices of the licensee as a condition of registration. When the board has reason to believe that the licensee's financial statements have been substandard, peer reviews would be made by committees or firms nominated by the Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants. The board would promulgate rules and regulations governing peer review committee accreditation, requirements for the registration of an office and issuance of permits. The board may refuse to renew the permit of any resident manager of an office who refuses to submit to peer review.

All complaints, investigative reports and other information related to peer review or board proceedings to revoke, suspend or deny certification (to a public accountant) are not subject to discovery or subpoena and are not admissible as evidence in any judicial or administrative proceeding except that for which the material was prepared.

Peer review members and board members are not civilly liable for the result of actions taken in the performance of their duties. Persons that file a complaint with the board, or provide information to the board or the peer review committee, are not civilly liable for result of their actions unless the information was provided with malicious intent.

The current law provides that all rules promulgated under Chapter 326 will expire two years after promulgation unless approved by the General Assembly. The board's authority to promulgate rules expires November 30, 1981. The bill would replace these provisions with language authorizing the Joint Committee or Administrative Rules Committee to suspend any rule promulgated under this chapter.

SB 272—(Wilson, 34th)—Relating to arrests made by members of the Missouri State Highway Patrol

The bill repeals section 43.195, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill relates to current law which authorizes any member of the Missouri State Highway Patrol to arrest on view and without a warrant any person he sees violating, or who he has reasonable grounds to believe has violated, Missouri law. Specifically, the bill deletes the requirement that the violation for which such arrest is being made relate to the operation of a motor vehicle.

SB 273—(Melton)—Relates to fees of third and fourth class county collectors

The bill repeals section 52.280, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill will permit county collectors in counties of the third and fourth classes with a population of less than twenty thousand to retain an additional one percent of the commissions which the collector is permitted to retain under section 52.260 (county collector's commissions) and 52.270 (limitations on commissions) RSMo, 1978. This additional amount will be retained for deputy and clerical hire and shall not be more than \$5,000.

SB 274—(Melton)—Relates to vacancies in the Office of Commissioner of the Supreme Court

The act repeals section 477.152, RSMo 1978, which provides that an additional appellate judge shall be appointed when a vacancy occurs in the Office of Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

SB 275—(Scott)—Relating to the transportation sales tax

The bill repeals sections 94.600 and 94.605, RSMo 1978, and sections 94.645 and 94.655, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

The bill makes several changes in the statutes relating to the transportation sales tax. The definition of "transportation purposes" is amended in the bill to include the financial support of an interstate transportation authority, except that in a city not within an interstate transportation district, it shall mean financial support of a public mass transit system.

The sales tax imposed may be at a rate not to exceed one percent on receipts of goods and service subject to the Missouri sales tax; presently it may not exceed one-half of one percent.

The bill deletes language in section 94.645 which states that the fifteen percent originally dedicated to capital improvements shall remain for such purposes after August 13, 1981.

The bill provides that transportation authorities operating a public mass transportation system under the transportation sales tax law may provide for interior and exterior advertising on each vehicle for mass transportation; under current law such authorities are required to do so.

The bill changes the expiration date of the transportation sales tax law, contained in sections 94.600 to 94.655, which primarily relates to St. Louis and St. Louis County, from December 31, 1981 to December 31, 1983.

SB 276—(Hefflin)—Relating to signs bearing name or trademark of manufacturer of intoxicating liquor

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful to erect any new exterior sign that bears the brand name, trademark or the manufacturer of any intoxicating liquor on the licensed premises or parking lot of any retail licensee.

The bill requires all exterior signs that bear the brand name, trademark or the name of a manufacturer of any intoxicating liquor that is presently erected on a licensed premise or parking lot be removed by December 31, 1984.

SB 277—(Hefflin)—Relating to signs bearing name or trademark of manufacturer of nonintoxicating beer

The bill prohibits retail liquor licensees from erecting any new exterior sign that bears the brand name, trademark or the name of a manufacturer of any nonintoxicating beer on the licensed premises or parking lot of the retail licensee.

All exterior signs that bear the brand name, trademark or name of a manufacturer of any nonintoxicating beer that are presently erected on a licensed premise or parking lot are required under this act to be removed by December 31, 1984.

SB 278—(Johnson)—Relating to the calculation of state aid for school districts

Currently, one element in the foundation formula for computing the amount of state aid to each school district is the assessed valuation of all real property in the district. Generally those districts with a high assessed value receive less state aid than they would if the assessed valuation were not a factor. This bill provides that, for any school district in a county which has completed a "general reassessment", the assessed valuation used in calculating aid under the foundation formula would continue to be the value of improvements, until such time as each county in the state has completed reassessment.

Another part of the formula is based on the percent of true value which the assessed valuation represents. This bill provides that the State Tax Commission in certifying that percent shall use the actual assessed valuation as it appears on the tax books.

SB 279—(Scott)—Missouri Highway Reciprocity Commission—powers and procedures

The bill repeals section 301.277, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill would prohibit the Highway Reciprocity Commission from making certain arrangements with other states concerning commercial vehicle license fee apportionments. No agreement or arrangement entered into could prevent the owner of a Missouri based commercial vehicle from registering the vehicle under the provisions of section 301.058 (i.e., as a local property carrying commercial vehicle) when the vehicle is operated in intrastate commerce and also interstate into another state contiguous to Missouri. The bill stipulates that any agreement or arrangement with the State of Illinois concerning apportionment licensing fees would use the fees set in section 301.058 as the basis for license apportionment calculation.

SB 280—(Murphy)—Relating to the licensing of cosmetologists

This bill repeals sections 329.040, 329.050 and 329.070, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This act would require prospective cosmetologists to complete at least 1800 hours of training in ten consecutive weeks (currently 1220 hours over six weeks). Prospective manicurists would be required to complete 240 hours (currently 150 hours) of training.

All applicants must have the equivalent of a tenth grade education. Applicants for licensure as hairdressers or cosmetologists must complete eighteen months and at least 3600 hours as an apprentice (currently one year and at least 2440 hours are required for apprentices).

SB 281—(Murphy)—Relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor

The bill would amend chapter 311, RSMo, by adding one new section.

This bill would allow persons holding a license to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink at retail for consumption on premises in St. Louis, Kansas City, and cities in St. Louis County and Jackson County to apply for a special permit to remain open on Saturdays and Sundays between the hours of 1:30 a.m. to 3:00 a.m. Such licensees would be allowed to apply for the special permit if authorized to do so by the governing body of their respective cities.

SB 282—(Mueller)—Relating to the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System

This bill repeals section 169.450, RSMo 1978, and sections 169.410 and 169.460, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill would increase from 9 to 11 the number of trustees for the St. Louis School Employee Retirement System and would require that two trustees be retired members.

SB 283—(Schneider)—Relating to the sale and production of wine

The bill repeals section 311.190, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill changes current law relating to license fees for the sale and production of wine. The bill imposes a license fee for the privilege of manufacturing wine in quantities not to exceed 500,000 gallons. The license fee consists of \$5.00 for each 500 gallons or fraction thereof of wine produced up to a maximum license fee of \$300.00. Such wine is not to be in excess of 18% alcohol by weight, and is made from fruits, fruit products, honey and vegetables produced or grown in Missouri.

The licensees may use in any calendar year such wine making material produced or grown outside Missouri in a quantity not exceeding 15% of the manufacturer's wine entered into fermentation in the prior calendar year.

In any year when a natural disaster causes substantial loss to Missouri's winemaking crops, the Supervisor of Liquor Control and Director of the Department of Agriculture shall determine the percent of loss and allow a certain additional percent to be purchased outside the state of Missouri to be used and offered for sale by Missouri wineries.

The bill allows the licensees to purchase and sell bulk or packaged wines from each other, and also to purchase in bulk, bottle and sell to duly licensed wineries, wholesalers and retail dealers on any day except Sunday. Manufacturers licensed under this section of law may offer samples of wine and sell wine in its original package directly to consumers at the winery. Such manufacturers are permitted in the bill to open wine purchased by customers so that it may be consumed on the winery premises on Monday through Saturday between 6:00 a.m. and midnight, and on Sunday between 12:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.

SB 284—(Schneider)—Relating to optometrists

This bill repeals seventeen sections of Chapter 336, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof seventeen new sections.

The bill removes certain provisions, currently in state law, which relate to optometry apprentices. To be qualified as a registered optometrist a person shall be a graduate of a school of optometry approved by the State Board of Optometry.

Every registered optometrist must present evidence of completion of required optometric post graduate study at the time of each annual license renewal.

The State Board of Optometry may refuse to issue a certificate of registration. Conditions for such refusal are specified.

Under a new provision, the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs will submit names of nominees to the State Board of Optometry.

Compensation for Board members is raised from \$25.00 to \$50.00 for attending each official meeting.

The bill contains a new provision which will exempt all registered optometrists from service as jurors in any court of this state.

Also the State Board of Optometry is authorized to apply in its own name for an injunction in any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin any person, firm or corporation from violating any provisions of chapter 336, RSMo, and any rule adopted pursuant Chapter 336.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 285—(Dennis)—Staff reductions in certain executive departments

The bill requires that by the end of the 1983 fiscal year, the staff employed by nine of the executive departments be reduced by ten percent below the level approved in appropriations for fiscal year 1981. The reductions would be accomplished, as best as possible, by attrition rather than termination of employees. Furthermore, positions eliminated should parallel the full range which exist in the respective departments and not be confined to lower-salaried positions.

The departments in which the staff cuts would occur are: Agriculture; Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing; Elementary and Secondary Education; Mental Health; Natural Resources; Public Safety; Revenue; Social Services; and the Office of Administration.

SB 286—(Melton)—Relates to the reimbursement of mileage expenses for certain county sheriffs

The bill repeals section 57.350, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill raises the mileage allowance from fifteen cents to twenty cents per mile for use of personally owned vehicles by members of sheriffs' departments.

Such use must be authorized by the sheriff and will be done only when no county owned vehicles are available.

SB 287—(Melton)—Relates to coroners in class three counties

The bill repeals section 58.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This bill reduces by one-half the compensation for coroners of third class counties currently provided in section 58.100, RSMo 1978.

In addition, a new duty related to the performing of autopsies in certain cases and extra compensation for such duty is added.

SB 288—(Melton)—Relating to funds submitted to the Treasurer by the Department of Revenue

This bill repeals section 136.110, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The State Treasurer is currently required to record in quadruplicate all receipts from the Department of Revenue. This act, by deleting a provision that one copy be made for the Auditor, would require the Treasurer to record receipts from the Department of Revenue in triplicate.

SB 289—(Bild)—Relates to compensation of guardians ad litem

The act provides that in any court case or proceeding in which a guardian ad litem is appointed by the court to safeguard the interests of a minor and in which the minor is not a party, the court may allow the guardian ad litem a reasonable compensation for his services, which shall be taxed as costs in the case or proceeding.

SB 290—(Bild)—Relating to the establishment of prima facie evidence of uninsured motorist status

The bill repeals section 379.203, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act stipulates that failure of an owner or operator of an uninsured motor vehicle to file an accident report (required by section 303.040) shall be prima facie evidence of uninsured status in an action brought to recover damages brought against the uninsured motorist.

Failure to file the accident report may be established by a statement of the absence of such a report on file with the Director of Revenue, certified by the Director, and the statement shall be received in any of the courts of this state. In any such action, the accident report, when filed by the owner or operator of such an uninsured motor vehicle, shall be prima facie evidence of lack of insurance coverage and the report certified by the Director of Revenue may be introduced into evidence in accordance with section 303.310, RSMo (relates to permissible evidence at a trial to recover damages).

SB 291—(Panethiere)—Relating to library networks

This bill would establish a program for the organization and funding of library networks created by different types of libraries to allow planning and joint activities to share and extend combined resources. Each library network would submit its plan of organization to the state librarian and would then be eligible to apply for grants. Any money appropriated for

library networks would be separate from other appropriations to the state librarian. The Coordinating Board for Higher Education would have to approve each grant and the state librarian would administer the funds.

SB 292—(Panethiere)—Relating to employees covered by the Workers' Compensation Law

The bill repeals section 287.090, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This act would alter current statutory provisions relating to certain employees exempted from coverage under the Workers' Compensation Law (chapter 287, RSMo). The bill provides that the mandatory coverage sections of chapter 287 would apply to the employment of any salaried officer of a corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this state. Currently, such officers are exempted from coverage.

SB 293—(Panethiere)—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor on certain election days

The bill repeals section 311.290, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill specifies that persons issued liquor licenses pursuant to section 311.200, i.e., retail liquor dealers, shall not be permitted to sell, give away or otherwise dispose of intoxicating liquor between the hours of 1:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. on weekdays and between the hours of 1:30 a.m. Sunday and 6:00 a.m. Monday. Intoxicating liquor may not be sold by such licensees after 1:30 a.m. upon the day of any general or primary election in Missouri at which candidates for federal or state office are elected or nominated.

SB 294—(Dirck)—Relating to the regulation of proprietary schools

This bill would require proprietary schools to obtain a certificate of approval from the Coordinating Board for Higher Education before operating in Missouri. Certain schools, including colleges and those operated by trade unions, professional organizations, or religious groups, are exempted.

The Board would establish minimum requirements as outlined in the bill and would require surety bonds. A "Proprietary School Advisory Committee," consisting of seven members, would be established to advise the Board. Any decisions of the Board could be appealed to the Administrative Hearing Commission.

Operating a proprietary school without a certificate or failing to post the necessary security would be a class A misdemeanor.

SB 295—(Panethiere)—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor or beer

The bill repeals sections 311.290 and 311.480 RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The bill relates to persons licensed under the Liquor Control Law and prohibits the sale or serving of intoxicating liquor or beer during certain hours on the day of any general or primary election at which candidates for federal or state offices are elected or nominated. Presently such sales are prohibited on election days at which candidates for any public office are elected or nominated.

Provisions for the closing of certain establishments would, under this bill, apply to any general or primary election at which candidates for federal or state offices are elected or nominated.

SB 296—(Panethiere)—Relating to hearing aid fitters and dealers

To repeal section 346.095, RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu

thereof one new section.

This act would require that, as a condition of licensure, those who fit and sell hearing aids demonstrate that they have completed a two day educational program which has been approved by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing.

SB 297—(Gannon)—Relates to a refund of certain retirement contributions

The act repeals section 476.585, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The act provides that certain former state employees, including members of the General Assembly and statewide elected officials, are entitled to a refund of their retirement contributions plus interest.

The act also provides that judges shall be entitled to an immediate refund of their contributions plus interest.

The act contains an emergency clause.

SB 298—(Scott)—Relates to retail petroleum franchises

The bill defines "franchise" as any contractual or written agreement between a petroleum corporation or distributor and a gasoline dealer under which the gasoline dealer is granted the right to use a trademark, trade name, service mark or other identifying symbol or name owned by the corporation or distributor, or any agreement between a petroleum corporation or distributor and gasoline dealer under which the gasoline dealer is granted the right to occupy premises owned, leased or controlled by the corporation or distributor for the purposes of engaging in the retail sale of petroleum and other products of the corporation or distributor.

The bill provides that any person who has granted a franchise to another person shall not unreasonably withhold his consent to any assignment, transfer or sale of such franchise.

SB 299—(Webster)—Relates to the establishment of a Department of Economic Development, and Tourism

This bill would create a Department of Economic Development and Tourism. The Division of Commerce and Industrial Development, the Division of Tourism, and the Office of Community Development, currently located within the Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing, would be transferred to the new department.

An industrial development advisory board, a tourism advisory board, and community development advisory board would be created. Each board would have five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, two members of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House and two members of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tem.

The twenty-seven members of these advisory boards would compose the Departmental Advisory Board.

The department is charged with supervising and managing all state programs relating to economic expansion, tourism, community development and interstate and foreign trade.

The act would become effective only upon the adoption of a Constitutional Amendment (SJR 18).

SB 300—(Melton)—Relating to investments of banks and trust companies

This bill would permit any state chartered bank or trust company to invest up to 5% of its capital and surplus in the stock of banks or bank holding companies if the ownership of such stock is restricted to banks authorized to do business in Missouri.

SB 301—(Frappier)—Relates to reform of the landlord tenant law

This act repeals sections 441.500, 441.510, 441.570, 441.640 and 535.030, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof twenty-nine new sections.

This bill is a comprehensive rewriting of the landlord tenant law relating to all written and oral rental agreements of residential property.

The bill provides definitions of certain terms used in residential rental agreements.

Provisions of this act shall not be applicable to buildings containing six or fewer dwelling units and certain exemptions to the act are provided.

If a written rental agreement is executed, the landlord will provide a signed copy to the tenant. A landlord may not require nor receive a security deposit in excess of two months' rent and the act requires the landlord, within 45 days of termination of the tenancy, except when costs cannot be ascertained to: (1) return the security deposit in full; or (2) furnish the tenant a written itemized list of damages and to return the balance of the security deposit after deductions for damages are made.

The bill contains provisions for payment of utility charges by the tenant when the rental agreement provides that such charges are the responsibility of the landlord.

The bill also provides that each dwelling unit shall be "reasonably safe and habitable, and sets out tenant obligations to maintain such safety and habitability.

A tenant who abandons the dwelling unit without legal cause before termination date of the rental agreement is liable for all unpaid rent.

The bill deals with a number of other areas related to landlord tenant agreements.

SB 302—(Frappier)—Relating to retail credit sales

This bill repeals section 408.300, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law permits retail merchants selling on credit (generally, charge cards issued by retailers) to charge 18% APR on balances of \$1,000 or less and 12% APR on amounts over \$1,000. This would allow the seller, or the holder of the retail time contract, to charge 18% APR on the entire balance.

SB 303—(Dirck)—Relates to replevin

The act provides that a financial institution may pledge U.S. government and agency securities as a replevin bond.

Also, the act sets forth the requirements and procedures for using such securities as a replevin bond.

SB 304—(Schneider)—Relating to electronic fund transfers

This bill would establish the right of a bank to have any number of electronic devices or machines, located on or off its premises, for use by its customers. Such devices could include point of sale terminals, automatic teller machines and other similar machines. The machines could transfer funds, receive funds, accept deposits, dispense cash, and provide information on a customer's account. They could not be used for loan applications or opening accounts. The machines could be established and operated by the bank, the customer or a third party, but could not be staffed by an employee of the bank or a third party.

Any devices, other than point of sale terminals, located off the premises of a bank would be required to be at least 400 feet from any other bank unless the other bank gave its permission. Any device not located on the premises of a bank would have to

be available for sharing by any other bank desiring to share. The contract providing for such sharing, which would include the sharing of costs, would have to be filed with the Division of Finance and the director of the division would be the final arbitrator for any disputes arising under such a contract.

This bill would expire 18 months after the repeal of the Federal Electronic Fund Transfer Act or upon a finding that the federal act is unconstitutional.

SB 305—(Wilson, 34th)—Relates to the regulation of dealership agreements and practices

The act provides that, notwithstanding the terms of any dealership agreement, the grantor of a dealership may not terminate, fail to renew or substantially change the competitive circumstances of a dealership agreement without good cause. Subject to exceptions specified in the act, a grantor of a dealership shall provide a dealer with at least ninety days written notice of termination, nonrenewal or a substantial change. The franchisee will have sixty days to rectify any claimed deficiency. If the grantor of a dealership violates the terms of this act a dealer may bring an action to recover damages, together with costs of the action and reasonable attorneys' fees. A dealer also may be granted injunctive relief against an unlawful termination, nonrenewal or substantial change.

SB 306—(Cox)—Relating to the removal of vehicles from highways

The bill amends chapter 43, RSMo by adding thereto one new section.

The bill authorizes the highway patrol to remove from the highways any vehicle which is impeding traffic or threatening public safety. The owner of the removed vehicle would be responsible for payment of all reasonable charges for the towing and storage of the vehicle.

SB 307—(Gannon)—Equalization and review of tax assessments in first class counties

This bill repeals section 138.100, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Under the provisions of this bill, the date for ending hearings of county boards of equalization in class one counties is changed from the last Saturday of July to the last day of June of each year.

Also, the bill will permit the assessor to assess any property previously omitted and to correct any double assessments and clerical errors.

SB 308—(Dennis)—Relates to sales tax

This bill would enact one new section which excludes 45% of the purchase price of a mobile home from the sales tax. For sales tax purposes, the purchase price of a mobile home is defined to be 55% of the amount received. The bill would become effective October 1, 1981.

SB 309—(Murphy)—Relating to the licensing of insurance agents and brokers

The bill provides that no bank, bank holding company, subsidiary, or affiliate; or any officer or employee thereof, may be licensed as an insurance agent or broker. However, a bank, bank holding company, subsidiary, or affiliate, or any employee or officer thereof, may be licensed to act as an agent or broker in the sale of credit life, health and accident insurance. The act stipulates that any person who was an officer or employee of a bank, bank holding company, subsidiary, or affiliate on January 1, 1981 and who was licensed to sell insurance other than credit

life, health, and accident insurance at that time may continue to be so licensed after the effective date of this act.

In addition, national banks may be licensed to sell insurance as permitted in 12 U.S.C. §92. Furthermore, officers and employees of state banks may be licensed to sell insurance when the state bank's main banking house is located in a municipal corporation of Missouri having a population of five thousand or less. The Director of the Division of Insurance is empowered to make all reasonable rules relating to the issuance of licenses to sell insurance according to this act.

SB 310—(Banks)—Relates to the Tort Defense Fund

This act repeals section 105.710, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act would extend to the members and employees of the Board of Probation and Parole the protection of the Tort Defense Fund. This fund would be used to pay all final judgments against members or employees for acts arising out of the conduct of their official duties.

SB 311—(Banks)—Relates to presentence investigations

The act repeals section 557.026, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that, unless waived by the defendant, a presentence investigation must be made only when a defendant has been convicted of a felony for the first time, rather than in all felony cases as is required by present law.

SB 312—(Banks)—Relates to concurrent and consecutive terms of imprisonment

The act repeals section 558.026, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act provides that a court may specify that any sentence it imposes shall run concurrently with a sentence an individual is serving or is to serve in another state. Also, the act provides that if the Missouri sentence is served in another state, a personal hearing before the parole board shall not be required for parole consideration.

SB 313—(Murphy)—Transfers the Bureau for the Blind from the Division of Family Services to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

This bill would transfer the Bureau for the Blind from the Division of Family Services to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The manner and procedures followed in making the transfer would be those established by the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974.

SB 314—(Murphy)—Relates to the licensing of retail liquor dealers

The bill repeals section 311.200, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill amends a portion of the Liquor Control Law licensing persons selling malt liquor containing alcohol in excess of three and two-tenths percent by weight and not in excess of five percent by weight sold by the drink at retail for consumption on the premises where sold. Persons holding such licenses would also be allowed to sell light wines containing not in excess of fourteen percent of alcohol by weight exclusively from grapes, berries and other fruits and vegetables, or both such malt liquor and wine.

SB 315—(Banks)—Relating to deductions from state employees' compensation

The bill repeals section 33.103, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu

thereof one new section.

The act would authorize the Commissioner of Administration to make authorized deductions from any state employee's check, money for the purchase of shares in any credit union in Missouri which has a state charter and is insured by the federal government.

SB 316—(Banks)—Relating to the election of St. Louis City School Board members

This bill repeals sections 162.571, 162.581, 162.601 and 162.611, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof five new sections.

This bill would increase from 12 to 13 the number of members of the St. Louis City Board of Education. Seven of the members would be elected from the city at large (as all are currently) and the other six would be elected one each from six subdistricts established by the Board of Election Commissioners and revised after each census. The terms would continue to be staggered and run for six years.

SB 317—(Banks)—Relating to loans by a credit union to its officers

This bill repeals section 370.310, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law limits the amount a credit union officer can borrow from the credit union to \$5,000. This bill would raise that limit to \$45,000.

SB 318—(Gannon)—Extension of boundaries of sewer districts in class two counties

This bill repeals section 249.807, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill changes the number of property owners required to extend boundaries of any sewer district in class two counties from two-thirds to a majority of the property owners in the original district and the area to be annexed.

SB 319—(Wiggins)—Relating to the control of prices paid for alcoholic beverages

The bill amends chapter 311, RSMo by adding thereto one new section.

The bill prohibits licensed manufacturers, solicitors or importers from selling any item of alcoholic liquor, except beer, to any licensed Missouri wholesaler at a price higher than the lowest price at which such item is currently being sold or offered for sale to any wholesaler, distributor or jobber in any other state, District of Columbia, or to any state agency.

Within thirty days after the effective date of this act, each manufacturer, solicitor or importer holding a Missouri license is required to file with the Division of Liquor Control an affirmation that he will not willfully sell or offer to sell any item of alcoholic liquor, except beer, in any state or the District of Columbia at a price lower than the price for which the same item is sold or offered for sale to a licensed Missouri wholesaler.

Under the provisions of this bill, it is unlawful for any manufacturer, solicitor or importer holding a Missouri license to (1) fail to file the required affirmation or file a false affirmation; (2) willfully sell or offer to sell any item of alcoholic liquor (except beer) to a licensed Missouri wholesaler in violation of such affirmation or (3) withhold sales from any Missouri wholesaler to avoid the purchase of any item of alcoholic liquor (except beer) at the lowest price at which such item is sold or offered for sale in any other state, the District of Columbia or to any state agency.

The bill contains penalty provisions.

SB 320—(Mathewson)—Regulation of persons and establishments engaged in animal care.

The bill provides that no animal pound, animal shelter, pet shop, commercial kennel, boarding kennel, or hobby kennel shall operate unless it has been granted a license or a certificate of registration from the Director of the Department of Agriculture. The license or certificate, whichever is applicable, shall be renewed annually on the first of March by the director. Depending upon the nature of the particular establishment, a license or certification fee is established by the bill. The latter also mandates the annual licensing or certification of dealers of dogs and cats and commercial breeders.

A certificate of registration may be denied to any pound or animal shelter and a license may be denied to any public auction, boarding kennel, commercial kennel, hobby kennel, pet shop, commercial breeder or dealer if, after public hearing, it is determined that the housing facilities or primary enclosures (as defined in the act) are inadequate or if the feeding, watering, cleaning and housing practices are not in compliance with the act's provisions.

Operation of the various facilities or by the various persons defined in the act without a current license or certificate of registration is a class A misdemeanor. Failure of any person licensed or registered to adequately house, feed or water dogs or cats in his possession or failure of any operator of a licensed pet shop to adequately house, feed, or water any vertebrate animal shall constitute a class A misdemeanor. The act shall not apply to an establishment which operates under the immediate supervision of a licensed veterinarian as a hospital where animals are harbored and cared for incidental to treatment or alleviation of disease. If such establishments accept animals for boarding for consideration, however, they shall be subject to the provisions outlined in the act as applicable to boarding kennels.

SB 321—(Mathewson)—Cruelty and abandonment of animals and rabies control

The bill repeals sections 578.055 and 578.060, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

Purposefully cruel or malicious killing, wounding or maiming of any animal is established by the act as a class B misdemeanor. It also becomes a class B misdemeanor to leave any animal in any place without making provision for its proper care.

The bill states that any peace officer or prosecuting attorney may seek a warrant from the appropriate court to enter private property for the purpose of removing neglected animals. The request for such a warrant must be accompanied by a sworn affidavit stating the facts of the situation and the judge shall issue or deny the warrant within twenty-four hours of receiving the request. A peace officer, however, may remove an animal without a warrant if he witnesses an act prohibited by the bill from a place where the officer is entitled to be.

Any owned dog or cat, which is either suspected of having rabies, or which has bitten a person and caused a skin abrasion shall be impounded for not less than ten days. It may then be released to its owner if examination shows no sign of rabies. Unowned wild animals, dogs or cats that have bitten any person, or impounded animals showing signs of rabies, shall be immediately destroyed and their brains examined for rabies.

Any person who knowingly strikes and injures a domestic animal with a motor vehicle shall stop and notify the appropriate law enforcement agency. Violation of this provision is a class C misdemeanor.

SB 322—(Mathewson)—Relating to discrimination in public accommodations

The bill repeals section 314.010, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The act would change the definition of handicap as it relates to the use of public accommodations. A provision requiring that a disability be unrelated to a person's ability to use a public accommodation would be deleted from the definition of handicap.

SB 323—(Mathewson)—Relates to appointment of interpreters for deaf persons in certain criminal and judicial proceedings

The act repeals section 546.035, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof six new sections.

The act provides that upon the arrest of a deaf person and prior to interrogation or taking of a statement, the arresting officer, or other law enforcement official, shall make available to the deaf person, at the earliest possible time, a qualified interpreter to assist such person throughout such interrogation or taking of a statement. In addition, the interpreter shall be appointed for the entire arrest procedure in order to insure that the deaf person is fully aware of the charges brought against him. An interpreter shall be provided regardless of the deaf person's financial condition.

Also the act provides that whenever any deaf person is involved in any judicial or administrative proceeding either as a complainant, defendant, principal party in interest, or witness, there shall be appointed a qualified interpreter. An interpreter shall be provided regardless of the deaf person's financial condition.

If a deaf person is a prisoner in a state correctional facility, the act requires the head of such facility to appoint a qualified interpreter to interpret to and for the deaf prisoner whenever there is any hearing involving disciplinary matters, whenever a deaf prisoner is provided counseling, whenever a deaf prisoner is provided psychological or psychiatric or medical services, or whenever a deaf prisoner participates in a vocational or educational program.

The act provides that a deaf person cannot waive his right to interpreters' services until he has been given a reasonable opportunity to confer privately with a qualified and impartial interpreter. No waiver of the right to interpreters' services by a deaf person shall be valid unless that deaf person knowingly and voluntarily signs a written statement waiving such right.

All communications between a deaf person and his interpreter shall be protected as privileged communications in the same manner as communications between an attorney and his client as provided in section 491.060, RSMo.

An interpreter appointed under the provisions of this act shall be allowed a reasonable fee and necessary travel expenses by the judicial or administrative body by whom he is appointed. No interpreter shall be the full-time employee of the political subdivision by which authority he is appointed.

SB 324—(Mathewson)—Relates to fees from passport applications

The act provides that a circuit clerk shall not be accountable or responsible for fees to which he is entitled for services performed in preparing or completing passport applications, which fees may be retained by the circuit clerk.

SB 325—(Mathewson)—Establishment of residential homes for developmentally disabled

The bill defines "family home" as a community-based

residential home, licensed by the Department of Mental Health, that provides room, board, personal care, and supervision in a family environment for not more than four developmentally disabled persons.

The bill states that a family home is a residential use of property for the purposes of zoning and shall be treated as a use by right in all residential zones or districts, including single-family residential zones or districts of political subdivisions. No political subdivision may require that a family home or its owner or operator, obtain a conditional use permit, special use permit, special exception or variance.

To avoid the over-concentration of family homes in a close proximity with other community-based residential facilities, the department shall promulgate regulations dealing with: (1) limits on the number of new family homes to be permitted within geographic areas, (2) provision of appropriate care and habitation for the residents and (3) procedures whereby all residents of a zoning district are given adequate notice that an application has been filed with the department to establish a family home. Procedures must also be outlined in the regulations whereby individuals may petition the department to deny the application for a license to operate a family home on the grounds that an over-concentration of community-based residential facilities does exist.

The department shall maintain a list of the location, capacity and current occupancy of all family homes.

Any restriction, reservation, or exception in any subdivision plan, deed or other instrument which would prohibit the residential use of property as a family home for developmentally persons shall be void as against the public policy of Missouri.

SB 326—(Cox)—Relating to finance charges under the small loan act

This bill repeals sections 408.110, 408.120 and 408.170, RSMo 1978, and section 408.140, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

This bill makes several changes in the amount, type and form of allowable finance charges under section 408.100, RSMo (the "small loan" section). Currently, all loans under that section must be repaid in substantially equal consecutive monthly installments. This bill would permit repayment by other methods, e.g. a large balloon payment at the end of the contract, but requires that interest on such loans be calculated on a simple interest basis.

The bill also provides for a minimum charge of \$15 per loan transaction on closed-end credit and, on open-end credit, a transaction fee of 25 cents for each item under \$25 purchased and charged to the account and, if no other charges are collected during a billing period, either \$2.50 if there is a balance at any time during the period, or 1/4% per month of the line of credit which the lender has contracted to make available. Currently, late charges can be 5% of each installment, but not over \$5; this bill would remove the \$5 limit. This bill also provides that, in the case of full prepayment, a minimum finance charge of \$15 is not subject to re-calculation and refund.

SB 327—(Murphy)—Security deposits of life and accident insurance companies

The bill repeals section 376.290, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

Current law requires that any life and accident insurance company operating in the state must deposit with the Division of Insurance, for the security of its policyholders, a deposit of

\$200,000 in notes or bonds. This bill raises that amount to \$600,000.

SB 328—(Mueller)—Abolishing the Missouri Commission on Interstate Cooperation

This bill repeals sections 16.010, 16.020, 16.030, 16.040, 16.050, 16.060, 16.070, 16.080, 16.090, and 16.100, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

This bill would abolish the Missouri Commission on Interstate Cooperation. It also repeals the statutory requirement that there be Senate and House standing committees on Interstate Cooperation. Contributions to the Council of State Governments, the National Conference of State Legislatures and the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, currently paid from funds appropriated to the Missouri Commission, would be paid from the joint contingent fund of the General Assembly.

SB 329—(Mueller)—Relates to the Missouri Commission on Local Government

This bill repeals sections 17.010, 17.020, 17.030, 17.040, 17.050, 17.060 and 17.070, RSMo 1978.

The bill abolishes the Missouri Commission on Local Government. The commission was composed of five members of the House Committee on Local Government, five members of the Senate Committee on Local Government and five members appointed by the Governor. The Governor's appointees were known as the Governor's Committee on Local Government.

The commission had the responsibility for studying legal changes necessary for metropolitan and local governments, methods of adopting forms of government for metropolitan areas, effects upon local areas of present and proposed national, state and local government programs and means of facilitating greater coordination of existing and contemplated policies of the national, state and local governments and of private associations and individuals which affect local areas.

The commission was empowered to function during the regular sessions of the General Assembly and also during the interim periods. Members of the commission were to be reimbursed for necessary expenses in the performance of their duties.

SB 330—(Merrell)—Relating to the issuance of water pollution control bonds

This act would authorize the state Board of Fund Commissioners to borrow an additional fifteen million six hundred thirty-one thousand dollars to be used for water pollution control.

SB 331—(Bradshaw)—Relates to the use of probate fees

The act repeals sections 483.310, 483.545 and 483.586, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections with emergency provisions.

The act provides that the clerk of a circuit court may use the income from the investment of funds paid into the registry of the court to purchase equipment and supplies for the operation of the court.

The act specifies the procedures which must be followed by the responsible clerk for paying to the director of revenue of the state or the county or city treasurer, the fees and court costs collected in specified cases. This provision contains an emergency clause.

The act also removes the June 30, 1981 termination date from the provision which requires counties of the first class not

having a charter form of government and not containing all or part of a city having a population of more than four hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants to pay excess probate fees to the school fund of the county. The repeal of the termination date also contains an emergency clause.

SB 332—(Bradshaw)—Relating to the management of solid waste

This act repeals sections 260.215 and 260.220, RSMo 1978 and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This act would authorize the city of Springfield and Greene County to designate one or more solid waste disposal facilities, to require all solid waste generated in the city or county to be delivered to the designated disposal or reprocessing facilities and to restrict competition from other facilities.

SB 333—(Bradshaw)—Relating to the disposal of solid waste

This repeals sections 260.215 and 260.220, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This act would authorize any city or county to designate one or more solid waste disposal facilities, to require all solid waste generated in the city or county to be delivered to the designated disposal or reprocessing facilities and to restrict competition from other facilities.

SB 334—(Melton)—Relates to the criminal responsibility of persons who are in an intoxicated or drugged condition

The act repeals section 562.076, RSMo 1978.

The act eliminates, as a defense, the fact that the defendant was intoxicated or in a drugged condition.

SB 335—(Caskey)—Weatherization to be part of emergency financial assistance program

The bill repeals section 660.155, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof one new section.

The bill amends the emergency financial assistance program, for needy families with children under twenty-one, which was enacted in 1979.

The emergency assistance plan formulated by the Department of Social Services shall provide for one-time grants, not to exceed \$750 for any one building, for the weatherization of eligible homeowners' residences. Eligible homeowners are those eligible for participation in the state utilicare program who have been declared ineligible for participation in the federal weatherization assistance program. They must also own and reside in the building to be weatherized.

SB 336—(Caskey)—Providing for collective bargaining for teachers

This bill outlines the rights of teachers in public schools (including junior colleges, state colleges and state universities) to join any employee organization of their choosing. Principals and supervisors are given the option of establishing their own unit or joining with other certificated employees. Until an organization is designated as elected representative for the employees, each organization seeking that designation must be accorded equal treatment with regard to access to teachers, school mail boxes and participation in discussions relating to salaries and other conditions of employment.

Any organization would be able to petition the employer for an election to establish an elected representative. The petition would be accompanied by a list of the members of the organization and would be posted, without the list, in each school building. If a majority of the certificated employees were

members of the petitioning group, the employer would certify that group as the elected representative unless, within thirty days, 30% of the employees requested an election to determine the representative.

If an election were requested, it would be conducted, under rules promulgated by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, by the employer at least thirty days after receipt of the petition. The ballot would contain the name of the group originally requesting certification, the name(s) of each other group with 30% of the employees as members and the choice of no elected representative. If the choice of no representative were to win, another election could not be held for 12 months. If a group wins, that group would be elected representative for 24 months and then until 30% of the employees requested another election. If no choice received a majority, a second election would be held between the two choices receiving the highest number of votes.

The employer would be required to negotiate in good faith with the elected representative with respect to salaries, employee benefits and conditions of work. If they are unable to reach agreement, they would jointly agree to use a third party to assist in reconciling their differences through factfinding or mediation. The third person would be chosen from a list of seven submitted by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education and would be paid \$100 a day, plus expenses, jointly by the employer and the group.

If agreement still were not reached, a five member special board of arbitration would be chosen by the parties from a panel of 11 submitted by the Commissioner of Education. Their per diem and expenses would be shared jointly by the parties. The recommendations of the special board would be presented for consideration and then made public. Strikes are prohibited.

SB 337—(Melton)—Compensation of sheriffs in second, third and fourth class counties

This act repeals sections 57.330, 57.390 and 57.400, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof three new sections.

This bill raises the compensation of sheriffs in all counties of the second class for official services in connection with criminal matters from ten to fourteen thousand dollars per year.

In counties of the third class the sheriff shall receive annual fee services in connection with persons accused or convicted of criminal offenses. The compensations are:

County Population	Current Salary	Proposed Salary
less than 7,500	\$1,000	\$5,000
7,500 - 10,000	\$1,200	\$5,200
10,000 - 11,500	\$1,400	\$5,400
11,500 - 15,000	\$1,600	\$5,600
15,000 - 24,000	\$1,900	\$5,900
24,000 - 30,000	\$2,500	\$6,500
30,000 -	\$2,800	\$6,800

For similar duties the sheriff in counties of the fourth class shall receive annually the following compensation:

County Population	Current Salary	Proposed Salary
less than 7,500	\$1,200	\$5,200
7,500 - 10,000	\$1,500	\$5,500
10,000 - 11,500	\$1,800	\$5,800
11,500 - 13,000	\$1,900	\$5,900
13,000 - 15,000	\$2,100	\$6,100
15,000 -	\$2,200	\$6,200

SB 338—(Wiggins)—Licensing of alcoholism, drug and controlled substance abuse counselors

After October 1, 1982, persons who practice or offer to practice alcoholism counseling, drug abuse counseling or controlled substance abuse counseling in Missouri shall pass

an examination and be licensed by the Department of Mental Health. A controlled substance abuse counselor is one who practices both alcoholism and drug abuse counseling. The licensing requirement applies only to those persons who use any title, sign, abbreviation, card or device to indicate that they are practicing counselors. Any person who practices counseling without employing any of these devices need only register with the department instead of obtaining a license.

Examinations for licensure shall be administered by the department at least twice a year and an applicant who fails the examination may again take it as many times as he chooses.

Nothing in the act shall limit qualified members of various professional groups such as teachers, clergymen, medical doctors, attorneys, vocational counselors, etc. from providing alcoholism and drug abuse counseling. This applies so long as they do not hold themselves out to the public by using any title incorporating the words "alcoholism counselor" or "drug abuse counselor" unless they are licensed under the act.

Violation of any of the act's provisions is a class A misdemeanor.

SB 339—(Frappier)—Relating to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

The bill repeals Section 8 of the Omnibus Reorganization Act of 1974 as amended, and sections 286.030, 286.040, 286.095 and 286.121, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof four new sections.

The 1974 Reorganization Act provided that the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission would nominate and the Governor appoint the director of the department. It did not specify who had the authority to remove the director. This bill would specify that the director would be appointed by the Governor and serve at his pleasure. It would also reduce the maximum compensation of members of the Labor and Industrial Relations Commission from forty to twenty-five thousand dollars.

SB 340—(Caskey)—Relating to the licensure and regulation of chiropractors

This act repeals sections 331.030, 331.050, 331.060, 331.070, 331.080 and 331.090, RSMo 1978, and section 331.100 RSMo Supp. 1980 and enacts in lieu thereof eight new sections.

No person shall engage in the practice of chiropractic in Missouri without a chiropractic license. The license application shall be made under oath or affirmation that it is true and correct.

Any person applying for examination to process a license shall furnish evidence of having completed a minimum of 60 credit hours leading to a baccalaureate degree in the sciences from a pre-professional college and shall also present evidence of having graduated from a chiropractic college having status with the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Chiropractic Education or equivalent criteria. An examination fee is required of each applicant and shall be paid prior to the board's issuance of a license. Such fee is in addition to a license fee.

The bill stipulates the content of the licensure examination. The board shall establish standards required for successful completion of the examination. The board may establish conditions under which it will accept grades of the written examination of the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners in lieu of the Missouri written portion of the examination. However, the applicant shall still be required to pass the Missouri practical examination.

Any person failing any part of the examination three times

shall be required to return to an accredited chiropractic college for a semester of additional study.

The bill establishes requirements for postgraduate study required for license renewal and for reinstatement of lapsed licenses. Provisions for the board's refusal to issue a certificate of registration are also included.

Fees required by chapter 331, RSMo, shall be set by the board.

The memberships of the Missouri State Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall consist of five chiropractors and one public member. The term of office shall be five years except for certain staggered terms for initial members specified in the bill. Provisions for meetings of the board are included and the board may employ such personnel necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Board members shall not be personally liable either jointly or separately for any act or acts committed in the performance of their official duties as board members.

The bill contains an emergency clause.

SB 341—(Caskey)—Relates to juvenile justice

The act provides that the juvenile court shall order a detention hearing within seventy-two hours, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays in order to determine whether the child is to be continued in detention or released. The act also provides that at the commencement of a detention hearing, or of a hearing as provided for in section 211.171, RSMo, the judge shall inform the child and his parent or other custodian of the right to counsel, and that counsel will be appointed for them if they are indigent. The court may continue a hearing upon the request of the child, his parent or other custodian or of the attorney if additional time is needed for the attorney to prepare to represent the client in the case.

The child's right to counsel may be waived only with the concurrence of the parent or other custodian, except as otherwise specifically provided in this act.

SB 342—(Caskey)—Relating to the use of coal produced in Missouri

The bill repeals section 34.080, RSMo 1978, and enacts in lieu thereof two new sections.

This act provides that institutions supported by public funds of the state, except municipal corporations, political subdivisions and public schools, must consider the use of Missouri coal as a fuel source if its power plant is designed to consume more than five million British Thermal Units (BTU's) per hour.

A life cycle energy cost study would be completed on all new facilities and on existing facilities, if the heating plant is being replaced, to determine whether it is feasible to use Missouri coal. If an institution cannot obtain sufficient coal storage space it would be exempted from this act. Likewise, if an institution can demonstrate to the Department of Natural Resources that burning coal would not meet environmental standards of the area it would be exempt from this act.

SB 343—(Giles)—Relating to the election of St. Louis City school board members

This bill would repeal sections 162.571, 162.581, 162.591, 162.601 and 162.611, RSMo 1978, and enact in lieu thereof six new sections.

This bill would increase from 12 to 13 the number of members of the St. Louis City Board of Education. One of the members—who would serve as president—would continue to be elected from the city at large (as all are currently) and the other twelve would be elected one from each of twelve subdistricts drawn by

the Board of Election Commissioners and revised after each census. The terms of all members would continue to be staggered and run for six years.

The bill would take effect January 1, 1982.

SB 344—(Mueller)—Relating to the annual vehicle safety inspection and emission inspections

This act repeals sections 307.350, 307.355, 307.370, 307.375, 307.380 and 307.390, RSMo 1978, and sections 307.360 and 307.365, RSMo 1980 and enacts in lieu thereof eight new sections.

This act would repeal the annual vehicle safety inspection. It would also establish, effective January 1, 1983, an annual vehicle emissions inspection within "air quality non-attainment areas." Currently St. Louis City, St. Louis County, St. Charles County, Franklin County and Jefferson County lie within such an area. Vehicles which are exempt from the emissions inspection are those produced before 1969, specially constructed vehicles, vehicles less than one year old, motorcycles and vehicles weighing in excess of 6,000 lbs. Vehicles which fail the emissions inspection shall be given a one-year non-renewable waiver if they receive a low emission tune-up and all air pollution control devices are functioning properly. The emission inspection fee would be three dollars and fifty cents. Fifty cents of the amount would be appropriated to the Missouri Air Conservation Commission for administration of the program.

Official emissions inspection stations must obtain a permit from the Air Conservation Commission. Any mechanic who meets minimum requirements or passes a sixteen hour training course and passes a written examination may receive a permit to conduct vehicle emission inspections.

The commission shall promulgate rules and regulations to effect this act. Violation of the act is a class A misdemeanor.

SB 345—(Mathewson)—Establishes the State Fair Commission

The bill repeals sections 262.220, 262.230, 262.240, 262.250, 262.260 and 262.270, RSMo 1978, and section 262.262, RSMo Supp. 1980, and enacts in lieu thereof ten new sections.

The bill establishes the State Fair Commission within the Department of Agriculture. The commission would be composed of seven members; three active farmers, two agribusinessmen; a member of the Association of County Fairs, and the Director of the Department of Agriculture who would be chairman. They would be appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation required. After initial terms of varying length, commissioners would serve single terms of six years.

The commission would appoint the Director of the Missouri State Fair and establish his salary. The statutory duties of the Director of the Department of Agriculture relating to the state fair are transferred by the bill's provisions to the State Fair Commission.

The commission is also given the authority to charge a fee on the entry of items for display at the fair, to determine the admission fee for entrance into the fair and the fee for parking vehicles on the fairground, and to approve all contracts granted in relation to the state fair and fairgrounds.

The sale of nonintoxicating beer containing less than five percent alcohol and Missouri produced wine not exceeding twelve percent alcohol content would be allowed on the fairgrounds. The commission is granted the authority to request personal assistance from any state agency and shall reimburse the agencies for the expense of cooperation from state fair funds.

SYNOPSIS OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

81st General Assembly, First Regular Session

SJR 1—(Schneider)—Relates to limiting state revenues

This joint resolution would submit to the voters the repeal of sections 16 to 24 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri and propose the adoption of seven new sections.

This proposal would establish new revenue limitation provisions for the state of Missouri. The limit would be a percent of personal income, calculated by dividing 1978-1979 state revenues by 1977 personal income. State revenues are defined as total revenues minus twelve specific types of nongeneral revenue and taxes for the payment of principal and interest on debts.

Provisions would be established for refunding any excess revenues on a per capita basis and for exceeding the limit in cases of emergencies. Also, a section is included which would prohibit the state from requiring local political subdivisions of the state to provide new or increased programs without providing for the cost of the programs.

SJR 2—(Schneider)—Relates to personal property taxes

This joint resolution proposes to repeal Article X, Section 4(a) of the Missouri constitution and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

The provisions of the amendment would permit the legislature to classify personal property according to the nature or business of the owner, if the purpose of the classification is for exemption. If an exemption is provided, the amendment requires the legislature to provide an alternative tax on the taxpayer exempted to replace lost revenues.

SJR 3—(Merrell)—Relates to increasing certain highway user fees and taxes

The joint resolution amends Article IV of the Missouri Constitution.

The amendment, if approved by voters, would increase registration fees for motor vehicles, including commercial and non-commercial motor vehicles, local transit buses, land improvement contractors' commercial motor vehicles, school buses, recreational motor vehicles and vanpool vehicles.

The amendment increases chauffeur and operator license fees, instruction permit fees and the fee for each original certificate of title.

Also contained in the amendment is a provision which would increase the state motor vehicle fuel tax from seven cents per gallon to nine cents per gallon.

SJR 4—(Merrell)—Relating to the issuance of state bonds for highway purposes

The joint resolution amends Article III of the Missouri Constitution by adding thereto one new section.

This proposed amendment to the Constitution authorizes the General Assembly to provide for the issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness not exceeding in the aggregate the

sum of two hundred fifty million dollars for the purpose of providing funds for specific highway projects that are approved by the State Highways and Transportation Commission.

The bonds would be issued by the State Board of Fund Commissioners and the proceeds of the bonds shall be credited to a "Highway Projects Fund". They shall be retired serially and by installments within a period not to exceed twenty-five years from their date of issue.

For the purpose of providing funds necessary to pay the principal and interest of the bonds, an additional sales tax of one-eighth of one percent would be levied. All revenue derived from the additional sales tax imposed shall be credited to the "Highway Projects Bond Interest and Sinking Fund", which is created in the resolution.

SJR 5—(Merrell)—Relates to limits on state revenues

This joint resolution repeals section 17, Article X of the Constitution and adopts in lieu thereof one new section.

The proposed changes would exclude constitutionally dedicated funds from the definition of "total state revenues" as used in the revenue limitations of the constitution. Constitutionally dedicated funds include all state revenues derived from highway users as an incident to their use or right to use the highways, the revenues derived from the motor fuel tax, and all funds arising from the operation of the Conservation Commission including the conservation sales tax.

SJR 6—(Bradshaw)—Relating to state elected officials

The joint resolution repeals Article IV, section 17 of the Missouri Constitution and adopts in lieu thereof two new sections.

The joint resolution requires that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor be members of the same political party. The nominees of a political party for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, under the provisions of this resolution, would appear on the general election ballot as a team and a vote for a political party's nominee for Governor shall also be a vote for that party's nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

In addition, the joint resolution provides that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected for a term of six years at the general election in 1984 and every six years thereafter. The Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall not be eligible for election as his own successor, unless he had held the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor or acted as Governor or Lieutenant Governor for less than three years of a term to which some other person was elected.

SJR 7—(Cox)—Relates to a county charter form of government

The joint resolution would repeal section 18(a), 18(f), 18(g), 18(h), 18(j), and 18(l) of Article VI of the Constitution and would enact in lieu thereof five new sections.

The proposed amendment to Missouri's Constitution would allow every county to adopt a charter for its own government. The governing body of the county may on its own order direct the circuit and associate circuit judges to appoint a commission to form a charter, upon the filing of a petition. The commission shall consist of fourteen freeholders equally divided between the two political parties.

Each article of the charter would be submitted for separate vote and any article not adopted shall be reviewed by the commission, rewritten if necessary, and resubmitted to the voters not later than one year from the date the article was not adopted.

The charter would be effective 90 days after the final article is adopted and supercedes any existing government.

SJR 8—(Gannon)—Relates to certain property tax exemptions

This joint resolution would propose to repeal Section 6(a) of Article X of the Missouri Constitution and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

If approved, this amendment to the constitution would permit the General Assembly to exempt from property taxes, \$5,000 of the valuation of all owner occupied real property which is used as a home. Current provisions of this section would require that the state provide restitution for any revenues lost because of the exemption.

SJR 9—(Wiggins)—Relating to the issuance of bonds

The joint resolution amends Article III of the Missouri Constitution by adding one new section.

The joint resolution authorizes the General Assembly to provide for the issuance of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness in order to provide funds for the improvement of state buildings and property.

The bonds may not exceed in the aggregate the sum of two hundred seventy-five million dollars and are to be issued by the State Board of Fund Commissioners. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds shall be credited to the "Third State Building Fund".

The General Assembly is authorized to enact such laws as may be necessary to carry the amendment into effect.

SJR 10—(Frappier)—Relating to collective bargaining by employees of a school district

The joint resolution proposes to add one new section to Article X of the Missouri Constitution.

This proposed amendment to the constitution, if approved by the voters, would permit the employees of a school district to bargain collectively with the school board regarding wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Unresolved issues would be submitted to binding arbitration.

If an increase in the levy were necessary to fund any resulting agreement, the school board could set the levy at the necessary level without seeking voter approval.

SJR 11—(Panethiere)—Relates to the required majority for approval of indebtedness

The joint resolution proposes to repeal Article VI, Sections 23(a), 26(b), 26(c), 26(d) and 26(e) of the Missouri Constitution and adopt in lieu thereof five new sections.

If approved, this amendment would reduce the voting requirement for the issuance of general obligation bonds by political subdivisions from a two-thirds majority to a simple majority. The reduced voting requirement would apply to general obligation bonds of all political subdivisions which are authorized up to a maximum of 5% of the assessed value and the additional general obligation bonds authorized for cities and counties of up to another 5% of assessed value. The required majority would also be reduced on general obligation bonds issued for industrial development projects, streets and sewage systems projects of cities, and the purchase or construction of municipal water or electric facilities.

SJR 12—(Russell)—Relating to state elected officials

The joint resolution would repeal Article IV, section 17 of the Constitution of Missouri and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This joint resolution requires that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor be members of the same political party and that as nominees of a political party, they appear on the general election ballot together.

The resolution states that, as such, a vote for a political party's nominee for Governor shall also be a vote for that party's nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

SJR 13—(Russell)—Relating to levying or tax for sheriffs' departments

The joint resolution would add one new section to Article X of the Constitution.

This proposed amendment to the constitution, if approved by the voters, would permit any county (including St. Louis City) to levy an additional tax of up to twenty-five cents per hundred dollars of assessed valuation. The additional tax would have to be approved by the voters and could be used solely by the county sheriff's department.

SJR 14—(Woods)—Relates to certain property tax exemptions

This joint resolution would repeal Article X, Section 6(a) of the Missouri Constitution and enact in lieu thereof one new section.

This joint resolution proposes to eliminate certain restrictions on the authority of the General Assembly to provide property tax exemptions for residential property. The current constitutional restriction that homestead property tax relief may be provided only to people over the age of sixty-five would be deleted.

SJR 15—(Heflin)—Relates to certain business personal property

This joint resolution would repeal Article X, Section 4(a) of the Missouri Constitution and propose the adoption in lieu thereof of one new section.

This amendment would allow the General Assembly to exempt the personal property of merchants and manufacturers from property tax and make payments to the political subdivision to replace the lost revenue.

SJR 16—(Giles)—Equal Rights Amendment

This joint resolution calls for Missouri's ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America which prohibits the denial or abridgement of equal rights under the law on account of sex.

SJR 17—(Murphy)—Relates to Conservation Commission funds

The joint resolution would repeal section 43(b), Article IV of the Missouri Constitution and propose in lieu thereof the adoption of one new section.

The changes proposed by this amendment would require that three percent of all Conservation Commission funds would be transferred to the State Highway Fund.

SJR 18—(Webster)—Relating to the organization of the executive branch

The joint resolution proposes the repeal of sections 12 and 36(a), Article IV, of the Constitution and the adoption of three new sections.

The Constitution would be amended to establish a Department of Economic Development and Tourism and provide the department the authority to administer economic and tourism programs. This constitutional amendment shall be voted upon in November 1982, or before if the Governor calls a special election.

SB 299 defines the duties, responsibilities and structure of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

Topical Index of Senate Bills and Senate Joint Resolutions

Index Classification

Accountants	Fire Protection and Fire Protection Districts
Administration, Office of	Food
Administrative Hearing Commission	General Assembly
Administrative Law	Governor and Lieutenant Governor
Adoption	Handicapped
Agriculture and Animals	Health Care
Ambulances and Ambulance Districts	Highway and Transportation Commission
Appropriations	Hospitals
Assessors	Industrial Development
Attorney General	Insurance
Blind	Interstate Cooperation
Boards and Commissions	Juries
Business and Corporations	Labor and Management
Children and Minors	Liability - Civil, Indemnity and Immunity
Chiropractors	Libraries
Cigarettes	Licenses - General
Cities and Municipalities	Licenses - Liquor and Beer
Civil Procedure	Licenses - Motor Vehicle
Civil Rights	Licenses - Professional
Clerks - Circuit	Liens
Collectors	Liquor and Beer
Conservation Commission	<i>(See Licenses - Liquor and Beer)</i>
Constitutional Amendments	Marriage
Consumer Affairs, Regulation and Licensing,	Medicaid
Department of	<i>(See Public Assistance)</i>
Consumer Protection	Mental Health
Contracts	Military Affairs
Coroners	Mortgages and Deeds
Corrections	Motor Fuel
Counties	Motor Vehicles
Courts	Natural Resources, Department of
Courts - Circuit	Nurses
Courts - Circuit - Juvenile Division	Optometry
Courts - Circuit - Probate Division	Pharmacists and Pharmacy
Credit Transactions	Physicians
Credit Unions	Police
Crimes and Punishment	Political Subdivisions
Criminal Procedure	Pollution
Death	Probation and Parole
Domestic Relations	Property - Real and Personal
Drugs	Property Tax
Education - Elementary and Secondary	<i>(See Taxation and Revenue - Property)</i>
Education - Higher	Prosecuting Attorneys
Elderly	Public Assistance
Elections	Public Safety
Employers - Employees	Railroads
Energy	Reapportionment
Environment	Records, Closed or Open
Equal Rights Amendment	Recorders
Fees and Salaries	Retirement - General
Financial Institutions	Retirement - Public Schools

Retirement - State
Revenue, Department of
Revision Bills
Roads and Highways
Rules and Regulations
Sewers and Sewer Districts
Sheriffs
Sovereign Immunity
State Departments
Surveyors
Taxation and Revenue - Income
Taxation and Revenue - Property
Taxation and Revenue - Sales
Telephone and Telegraph
Treasurer
Usury
Utilities
Vital Statistics
Water Resources
Welfare
(See Public Assistance)
Workers' Compensation

TOPICAL INDEX OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

ACCOUNTANTS

SB 271—Establishes peer review of offices of public accounting.

ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF

SB 247—Establishes the Missouri Disaster Assistance Fund.
SB 315—Authorizes state employee deductions for purchase of credit union shares.

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING COMMISSION

SB 205—Review of certain actions of the Supervisor of Liquor Control by the Administrative Hearing Commission.
SB 227—Designates Administrative Hearing Commissioners as Administrative Law Judges.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

SB 200—Administrative rules - suspension by joint committee of General Assembly.

ADOPTION

SB 177—Adoption records open in certain cases.
SB 228—Parents' right to withhold consent to adoption.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS

SB 13—Relates to taxation of certain farm products.
SB 42—Rabies control.
SB 111—Farmers allowed to harvest hay on highway rights-of-way.
SB 151—Sales tax exemption for sale of defollients.
SB 179—Regulating animal experiments in schools.
SB 180—Pilot program, clinics for spaying and neutering dogs and cats.
SB 217—Crimes of cruelty to animals and inhumane treatment of animals.
SB 226—Crime of abandonment of domesticated animals.
SB 240—Agricultural nuisances.
SB 249—Makes changes in planning and zoning in Class I non-charter counties.
SB 253—Relates to liquid fertilizer solution corporations.
SB 320—Regulation of persons and establishments engaged in animal care.
SB 321—Cruelty and abandonment of animals, rabies control.
SB 345—Establishes the State Fair Commission.

AMBULANCES AND AMBULANCE DISTRICTS

SB 239—Relating to the licensing of ambulance attendants.

APPROPRIATIONS

SB 12—Relates to implementing the state revenue limit.
SB 222—Separate appropriations required for personal service and compensation increase expenditures.
SB 256—Relates to implementation of the state revenue limit.
SB 285—Reduction of personnel employed by state departments.

ASSESSORS

SB 134—Requires certain information to be filed with assessors when transferring property.
SB 156—Requires assessors to use a land use code.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

SB 32—Establishes Missouri Office of Prosecution Services.
SB 102—Compelled testimony from witness in exchange for immunity.

BLIND

SB 165—Blind persons' vending facilities in public buildings.
SB 313—Transfers bureau for blind from Division of Family Services to Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

SB 16—Numerous changes for state boards licensing professions.
SB 29—Relates to the Missouri Atomic Energy Commission.
SB 55—Defines the authority of the Commission on Human Rights to prevent discrimination.
SB 56—Changes composition of Highways and Transportation Commission.
SB 61—Numerous changes for state boards licensing professions.
SB 62—Establishes commission to review regulation of professions.
SB 72—Creates an Illinois-Missouri Bridge Commission.
SB 75—Relating to the Board of Pharmacy.
SB 79—Relating to the Barber Board, the regulation of barber schools and labor.
SB 139—Relates to the Missouri Atomic Energy Commission.
SB 184—Relates to the regulation of prearranged funeral contracts.
SB 244—Relating to the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
SB 245—Relating to the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
SB 271—Establishes peer review of Offices of Public Accounting.
SB 279—Relates to Highway Reciprocity Commission and licensing of local commercial motor vehicles.
SB 284—Revises statutes dealing with the practice of optometry.
SB 310—Extends tort defense fund to Board of Probation and Parole.
SB 316—Relating to the St. Louis City Board of Education.
SB 328—Abolishes the Missouri Commission on Interstate Corporation.
SB 329—Abolishes the Missouri Commission on Local Government.
SB 339—Relates to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.
SB 343—Relating to the St. Louis City Board of Education.
SB 345—Establishes the State Fair Commission.

BUSINESS AND CORPORATIONS

- SB 59**—Changes disclosure requirements for takeover bids.
- SB 78**—Relating to the practice of blind bidding for motion pictures.
- SB 120**—Relates to credit transactions, changes definition of business loan.
- SB 131**—Relates to the issuance of temporary liquor licenses.
- SB 184**—Relates to the regulation of prearranged funeral contract.
- SB 197**—Relating to the value of certain shares of stock.
- SB 223**—Relates to franchise agreements.
- SB 253**—Relates to liquid fertilizer solution corporations.
- SB 298**—Relating to retail petroleum franchises.
- SB 299**—Establishes a Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
- SB 305**—Regulates dealership practices.
- SB 322**—Relates to discrimination against the handicapped in public accommodations.
- SJR 18**—Establishes a Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

CHILDREN AND MINORS

- SB 7**—Requires educational programs for juveniles in detention centers.
- SB 8**—Petitions instituting juvenile proceedings in St. Louis County.
- SB 69**—Licensing of day nurseries with twelve or more children.
- SB 228**—Right of parent to withhold consent to adoption.
- SB 289**—Compensation of guardians ad litem.
- SB 341**—Right to counsel and detention hearing for juveniles.

CHIROPRACTORS

- SB 234**—Revises statutes covering practice of chiropractic.
- SB 340**—Relates to licensure and regulation of chiropractors.

CIGARETTES

- SB 82**—Relating to cigarette tax and medical research fund.

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

- SB 49**—Changes disability pension calculation for St. Louis firemen.
- SB 50**—Prohibits political activities by St. Louis police.
- SB 57**—Retired St. Louis police officers may become special consultants.
- SB 93**—Tort liability of state, political subdivisions, and municipalities.
- SB 133**—Increases salaries of personnel of St. Louis circuit attorney's office.
- SB 142**—Expands scope of relocation assistance law.
- SB 154**—Provides salary adjustments for municipal and city officials whose salary is set by state law.
- SB 158**—Increases arrest powers for police in Springfield.
- SB 164**—Increases compensation of Kansas City police officers.
- SB 218**—Surviving spouse of St. Louis police officer may become special consultant.

- SB 238**—Boarding of prisoners in all counties and St. Louis City.
- SB 250**—Relates to refunding industrial development bonds by cities.
- SB 260**—Retiring St. Louis police officer may withdraw money from retirement system.
- SB 263**—Relates to revenue bonds for mortgages.
- SB 265**—Provides salary increase for circuit attorney of St. Louis.
- SB 281**—Relates to sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink on Saturdays and Sundays.
- SB 332**—Relating to the disposal of solid waste in Springfield and Greene County.
- SB 333**—Relating to the disposal of solid waste.

CIVIL PROCEDURE

- SB 23**—Appointment of defendant ad litem.
- SB 76**—Date of taking in condemnation proceedings.
- SB 77**—Costs in condemnation proceedings.
- SB 118**—Publication of notice of final settlement in probate.
- SB 124**—Comprehensive revision of the landlord tenant law.
- SB 130**—Questioning of prospective jurors.
- SB 174**—Increases jurisdictional limit in small claims cases.
- SB 207**—Establishes doctrine of comparative negligence.
- SB 252**—Fee for publication of legal notices.

CIVIL RIGHTS

- SB 322**—Relates to discrimination against the handicapped in public accommodations.

CLERKS - CIRCUIT

- SB 98**—Provides extra duties and compensation for recorders and circuit clerks.
- SB 212**—Office of St. Louis pretrial release commissioner open at all times.
- SB 324**—Circuit clerks may keep fees from passport applications.

COLLECTORS

- SB 148**—Permits Class II county collectors to collect city taxes.
- SB 192**—Increases salary of Boone county collector to test Hancock Amendment.
- SB 214**—Revises notice required in delinquent tax foreclosures.
- SB 273**—Certain collectors to retain additional funds to pay staff.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

- SB 112**—Expands arrest powers of Conservation Commission agents.
- SJR 17**—Transfers certain Conservation Commission funds to the Highway Fund.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

- SJR 1**—Extensively rewrites state and local revenue limits.
- SJR 2**—Authorizes exemption of certain business personal property.

- SJR 3**—Relates to increasing certain highway user fees and taxes.
- SJR 4**—Issuance of state bonds for highway purposes.
- SJR 5**—Excludes certain funds from state revenue limit.
- SJR 6**—Governor and Lt. Governor elected as team for six year terms.
- SJR 7**—All counties may adopt charter forms of government.
- SJR 8**—Authorizes certain property tax exemptions.
- SJR 9**—Issuance of bonds for the improvement of state buildings and property.
- SJR 10**—Permits collective bargaining by school employees.
- SJR 11**—Would lower required majority for approval of bonded indebtedness.
- SJR 12**—Governor and Lt. Governor to be elected as a team.
- SJR 13**—Permits a county to levy tax for sheriff's department.
- SJR 14**—Expands legislative authority to provide property tax relief.
- SJR 15**—Authorizes exemption of certain business personal property.
- SJR 16**—Ratification by the General Assembly of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- SJR 17**—Transfers certain Conservation Commission funds to the Highway Fund.
- SJR 18**—Establishes a Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, REGULATION AND LICENSING, DEPARTMENT OF

- SB 16**—Relating to the licensing of professionals.
- SB 61**—Numerous changes for state boards of licensing professions
- SB 62**—Establishes Commission to review regulation of professions.
- SB 299**—Establishes a Department of Economic Development and Tourism.
- SJR 18**—Establishes a Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

- SB 62**—Establishes Commission to review regulation of professions.
- SB 120**—Various changes relating to credit transactions.
- SB 124**—Comprehensive revision of the landlord tenant law.
- SB 174**—Increases jurisdictional limit of small claims court.
- SB 184**—Relates to the regulation of prearranged funeral contracts.
- SB 267**—Relates to regulation of collection, use and disclosure of information in relation to insurance transactions.
- SB 301**—Relates to the reform of the landlord tenant law.

CONTRACTS

- SB 40**—Relates to security instruments securing future advances.
- SB 78**—Relating to the practice of blind bidding for motion pictures.
- SB 213**—Relating to state, county, township and municipal contracts for capital improvement works.
- SB 223**—Relates to franchise agreements.

- SB 298**—Relating to retail petroleum franchises.
- SB 305**—Regulates dealership practices.

CORONERS

- SB 287**—Changes duties and compensation for certain coroners.

CORRECTIONS

- SB 19**—Construction of facilities by the Division of Corrections.
- SB 20**—Certain hearings may be held within facilities of the Division of Corrections.
- SB 44**—Establishes an inmate plasmapheresis work program.
- SB 52**—Establishes a Department of Corrections.
- SB 60**—Extended terms of imprisonment.
- SB 312**—Concurrent sentence may be served in another state.
- SB 323**—Appointment of interpreters for the deaf.

COUNTIES

- SB 39**—Relates to revenue bonds issued by certain first class counties.
- SB 41**—State takeover of personnel costs of juvenile court employees.
- SB 81**—Certain county officials may issue motor vehicle licenses for Department of Revenue.
- SB 93**—Tort liability of state and political subdivisions, including the counties.
- SB 105**—Relating to license fees of auctioneers.
- SB 149**—Repeals law requiring retention of certain deeds by recorders.
- SB 154**—Provides salary adjustments for county officials whose salary is set by state law.
- SB 157**—Costs of certain criminal cases to be paid by the state.
- SB 194**—Increases compensation of jurors.
- SB 196**—St. Louis County juvenile court commissioners.
- SB 214**—Revises notice required in delinquent tax foreclosures.
- SB 230**—Fees for permits to sell nonintoxicating beer or malt liquor at certain functions.
- SB 238**—Boarding of prisoners in all counties and St. Louis City.
- SB 247**—Establishes the Missouri Disaster Assistance Fund.
- SB 249**—Makes changes in planning and zoning in Class I non-charter counties.
- SB 263**—Relating to Revenue Bonds for Mortgages.
- SB 286**—Raises sheriffs mileage allowance in certain instances.
- SB 307**—Equalization and review of tax assessments in first class counties.
- SB 318**—Boundaries of sewer districts in Class II counties.
- SB 332**—Relating to the disposal of solid waste in Greene County.
- SB 333**—Relating to the disposal of solid waste.
- SJR 13**—Permits a county to levy tax for sheriff's department.

COURTS

- SB 23**—Appointment of defendant ad litem.
- SB 43**—Certain arrest and court records shall not be closed or expunged.

- SB 60—Appointment of counsel for indigent defendants.
- SB 65—Disposition of property in dissolution of marriage proceedings.
- SB 76—Date of taking in condemnation proceedings.
- SB 77—Costs in condemnation proceedings.
- SB 95—Removes prohibition against practice of law by retired judges.
- SB 97—Prior service credit for certain judicial employees.
- SB 99—Refund of retirement contributions to certain judges.
- SB 100—Judicial review of agency decisions and rules.
- SB 102—Compelled testimony from witness in exchange for immunity.
- SB 107—Practice of law by retired judges.
- SB 114—Compelled testimony from witness in exchange for immunity.
- SB 116—Electronic surveillance.
- SB 157—Costs in certain criminal cases to be paid by the state.
- SB 161—Change of judge in probation or parole hearing.
- SB 167—Certain police and court records shall not be closed.
- SB 168—Notification of prospective parole.
- SB 173—Compensation of victims of crime.
- SB 177—Adoption records open in certain cases.
- SB 194—Increases compensation of jurors.
- SB 206—Increase in compensation of judges.
- SB 220—Fees charged in criminal actions to go to Highway Patrol Training Fund.
- SB 252—Fees for publication of legal notices.
- SB 274—Repeals section relating to appointment of Supreme Court Commissioners.
- SB 289—Compensation of guardians ad litem.
- SB 311—Eliminates certain presentence reports.
- SB 323—Appointment of interpreters for the deaf.
- SB 331—Use of probate fees.

COURTS - CIRCUIT

- SB 24—Creates forty-fourth judicial circuit.
- SB 73—Appeals in public assistance cases.
- SB 174—Increases jurisdictional limit in small claims court.
- SB 212—Office of St. Louis pre-trial release commissioner open at all times.

COURTS - CIRCUIT - JUVENILE DIVISION

- SB 7—Requires educational programs for juveniles in detention centers.
- SB 8—Petitions instituting juvenile proceedings in St. Louis County.
- SB 9—Changes standard for salary of juvenile court commissioners in St. Louis City and County.
- SB 41—State takeover of costs of employees of juvenile court.
- SB 196—Replacement of certain juvenile court commissioners by associate circuit judges.
- SB 341—Right to counsel and detention hearing for juveniles.

COURTS - CIRCUIT - PROBATE DIVISION

- SB 22—Probate fees in the City of St. Louis.

- SB 117—Revision bill which makes technical changes in the probate code.
- SB 118—Publication of notice of final settlement in probate.
- SB 119—Fees in probate proceedings.
- SB 252—Fees for publication of legal notices.
- SB 289—Compensation of guardians ad litem.
- SB 331—Use of probate fees.

CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

- SB 5—Corrects drafting errors in HB 1195 of 1980 on credit transactions.
- SB 26—Regulating premium finance companies.
- SB 120—Various changes relating to credit transactions.
- SB 243—Raises maximum interest rate on certain new car loans.
- SB 302—Relating to retail time sales.
- SB 326—Relating to finance charges on small loans.

CREDIT UNIONS

- SB 141—Title changes for credit union officials.
- SB 191—Minor changes in credit union law.
- SB 315—Authorizes state employee deductions for purchase of credit union shares.
- SB 317—Increases amount credit union may lend to its officers.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT

- SB 30—Plea bargaining procedure.
- SB 32—Missouri Office of Prosecution Services.
- SB 43—Certain arrest and court records shall not be closed or expunged.
- SB 51—Extended terms of imprisonment.
- SB 60—Appointment of counsel to represent indigent defendants.
- SB 102—Compelled testimony from witnesses in exchange for immunity.
- SB 114—Compelled testimony from witness in exchange for immunity.
- SB 115—Tampering with witnesses and victims of crime.
- SB 116—Electronic surveillance.
- SB 143—Right to counsel in criminal proceedings.
- SB 157—Costs of certain criminal cases to be paid by the state.
- SB 161—Change of judge in probation or parole hearing.
- SB 168—Minimum terms of imprisonment.
- SB 190—Relates to drivers refusing to stop when signaled by the Highway Patrol.
- SB 202—Relates to evidence in prosecution for crime of stealing.
- SB 208—Establishes three new offenses relating to computer crimes.
- SB 212—Office of St. Louis pre-trial release commissioners open at all times.
- SB 216—Expungement of certain criminal records.
- SB 217—Crimes of cruelty to animals and inhumane treatment of animals.
- SB 226—Crime of abandonment of domesticated animals.

- SB 229**—Crime of interference with emergency radio transmissions.
- SB 257**—Relates to safety of passengers on buses and in bus terminals.
- SB 270**—Crime of sale of narcotics paraphernalia.
- SB 311**—Eliminates certain presentence reports.
- SB 312**—Concurrent sentence may be served in another state.
- SB 321**—Cruelty and abandonment of animals, rabies control.
- SB 334**—Eliminates defense of drugged or intoxicated condition.
- SB 341**—Right to counsel and detention hearing for juveniles.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

- SB 20**—Certain hearings may be conducted within facilities of the Division of Corrections.
- SB 30**—Plea bargaining procedure.
- SB 102**—Compelled testimony from witness in exchange for immunity.
- SB 114**—Compelled testimony from witness in exchange for immunity.
- SB 116**—Electronic surveillance.
- SB 130**—Questioning of prospective jurors.
- SB 143**—Right to counsel in criminal proceedings.
- SB 212**—Office of St. Louis pretrial release commissioner open at all times.
- SB 290**—Relates to prima facie evidence of uninsured status (automobile insurance).
- SB 323**—Appointment of interpreters for the deaf.
- SB 334**—Eliminates defense of drugged or intoxicated condition.
- SB 341**—Right to counsel and detention hearing for juveniles.

DEATH

- SB 23**—Appointment of defendant ad litem.
- SB 27**—Authorizes living wills.
- SB 117**—Revision bill which makes technical changes in the probate code.
- SB 211**—Definition of death.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

- SB 21**—False statements regarding syphilis test for marriage license.
- SB 65**—Disposition of property in dissolution of marriage proceedings.
- SB 113**—Marriage license void ten days from issuance.

DRUGS

- SB 270**—Crime of sale of narcotics paraphernalia.
- SB 334**—Eliminates defense of drugged or intoxicated condition.
- SB 338**—Licensing of alcoholism, drug and controlled substance abuse counselors.

EDUCATION - ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY

- SB 1**—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts.
- SB 7**—Requires educational programs for juveniles in detention centers.

- SB 87**—Relates to financial accounting system and funds for school districts.
- SB 108**—Requires certain courses and examinations for graduation from public or private schools in Missouri.
- SB 129**—Requires public schools to begin after labor day.
- SB 135**—Relates to tuition payment for out-of-district students.
- SB 145**—Allows school districts to levy sales tax if property tax is reduced.
- SB 160**—Permits voluntary prayer in public schools.
- SB 179**—Regulating animal experiments in schools.
- SB 199**—Relating to school access for military recruiters.
- SB 221**—Relating to physical examinations and condition of teachers.
- SB 231**—Relating to physical examinations and condition of teachers.
- SB 235**—Relating to aid to pay for personal care services for disabled persons.
- SB 278**—Relating to the calculation of state aid for school districts.
- SB 313**—Transfers Bureau for Blind from Division of Family Services to Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
- SB 316**—Relating to the St. Louis City Board of Education.
- SB 336**—Provides for collective bargaining for teachers.
- SB 343**—Relating to the St. Louis City Board of Education.
- SJR 10**—Permits collective bargaining by school employees.

EDUCATION - HIGHER

- SB 2**—Relates to state funding of community junior colleges.
- SB 3**—Relates to state funding of certain improvements for junior colleges.
- SB 25**—Relates to West Plains campus of Southwest Missouri State University.
- SB 83**—Provides for Moberly and Trenton Junior Colleges to become state schools.
- SB 108**—Requires certain courses and examinations for graduation from public or private schools in Missouri.
- SB 171**—Financial aid for nursing students.
- SB 183**—Missouri Institute of Psychiatry transferred to Department of Mental Health.
- SB 246**—Establishes Linn State Technical Institute.
- SB 291**—Provides state grants to establish library networks.
- SB 294**—Requires certification of proprietary schools.
- SB 336**—Provides for collective bargaining for teachers.

ELDERLY

- SB 84**—Regulates facilities offering life care contracts.
- SB 173**—Compensation of elderly and disabled victims of crime.
- SB 181**—Revises powers of Director of Department of Social Services under protective services law.
- SB 261**—State funded program of foster care for the elderly.

ELECTIONS

- SB 33**—Establishing a presidential preference primary.
- SB 182**—Relates to the composition of senatorial district committees.
- SB 187**—Redistricts Missouri's ten congressional districts.

- SB 188**—Relates to the proportional sharing of election costs.
SB 264—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor or beer on certain election days.
SB 293—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor on certain election days.
SJR 6—Governor and Lt. Governor elected as team for six year terms.
SJR 12—Governor and Lt. Governor to be elected as a team.

EMPLOYERS - EMPLOYEES

- SB 53**—Relates to collective bargaining for public employees.
SB 170—Repeals current provisions requiring employer letters of dismissal.
SB 259—Makes numerous revisions in the Workers' Compensation Law passed in 1980.
SB 292—Relating to employees covered by the Workers' Compensation law.
SB 336—Provides for collective bargaining for teachers.
SJR 10—Collective bargaining for school district employees.

ENERGY

- SB 29**—Relates to the Missouri Atomic Energy Commission.
SB 139—Relates to the Missouri Atomic Energy Commission.
SB 152—Reduces the fuel tax on gasoline and alcohol fuel.
SB 335—Weatherization to be part of emergency financial assistance program.
SB 342—Relates to the use of Missouri coal in state institutions.

ENVIRONMENT

- SB 204**—Relating to the safe drinking water program.
SB 330—Authorizes the issuance of water pollution control bonds.
SB 332—Relating to the disposal of solid waste in Greene County.
SB 333—Relating to the disposal of solid waste.
SB 342—Relates to the use of Missouri coal in state institutions.
SB 344—Eliminates vehicle safety inspections and establishes emissions' inspections in the St. Louis area.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

- SJR 16**—Ratification by the General Assembly of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

FEES AND SALARIES

- SB 9**—Salary of juvenile court commissioners in St. Louis City and County.
SB 22—Probate fees in the City of St. Louis.
SB 67—Revises fees of state and local registrars of vital statistics.
SB 98—Provides extra duties and compensation for recorders and circuit clerks.
SB 105—Relating to license fees of auctioneers.
SB 119—Fees in probate proceedings.
SB 132—Compensation of jury commissioners in the City of St. Louis.
SB 133—Increases salaries of personnel of St. Louis Circuit Attorney's office.

- SB 148**—Permits Class II county collectors to collect city taxes.
SB 164—Increases compensation of Kansas City police officers.
SB 192—Increases salary of Boone County Collector to test Hancock Amendment.
SB 206—Increases salaries for judges.
SB 224—Compensation for surveyors of third and fourth class counties.
SB 265—Provides salary increase for Circuit Attorney of St. Louis.
SB 273—Certain collectors to retain additional funds to pay staff.
SB 287—Changes duties and compensation for certain coroners.
SB 324—Circuit Clerks may keep fees from passport applications.
SB 337—Raises compensation of sheriffs in counties of the second, third and fourth classes.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

- SB 5**—Corrects drafting errors in HB 1195 of 1980 on credit transactions.
SB 18—Relating to additional banking facilities.
SB 28—Removing certain reserve requirements for banks.
SB 40—Relates to security instruments securing future advances.
SB 120—Various changes relating to credit transactions.
SB 141—Title changes for credit union officials.
SB 191—Minor changes in credit union law.
SB 236—Relating to the facilities of banks which merge.
SB 254—Permits capital stock organization for savings and loan associations.
SB 255—Substantial revision of statutes relating to savings and loan associations.
SB 266—Allows additional banking facilities in certain cities.
SB 300—Relating to investments by banks.
SB 304—Relating to electronic fund transfers by banks.
SB 317—Increases amount credit union may lend to its officers.
SB 326—Relating to finance charges on small loans.

FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

- SB 68**—Relates to fire protection districts.
SB 104—Changes election, terms and duties of fire district directors.
SB 166—Relating to fire protection districts.
SB 203—Relating to a state fire code and the investigation offices.

FOOD

- SB 45**—Exempts the sale of all food from sales tax.
SB 46—Exempts certain sales of food from sales tax.
SB 269—Reduces sales tax on food to 1 7/8%.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- SB 60**—Prohibits appointment of member of General Assembly to represent indigent defendant.

- SB 94**—Refund of retirement contributions.
- SB 154**—Provides salary adjustments for members of the General Assembly.
- SB 155**—Increases to \$48 per diem of General Assembly members.
- SB 182**—Relates to the composition of senatorial district committees.
- SB 200**—Administrative rules - suspension by joint committee of General Assembly.
- SB 328**—Abolishes the Missouri Commission on Interstate Cooperation.
- SB 329**—Abolishes the Missouri Commission on Local Government.

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

- SJR 6**—Governor and Lt. Governor elected as team for six year terms.
- SJR 12**—Governor and Lt. Governor to be elected as a team.

HANDICAPPED

- SB 165**—Blind persons' vending facilities in public buildings.
- SB 173**—Compensation of disabled and elderly victims of crime.
- SB 235**—Relating to aid to pay for personal care services for disabled persons.
- SB 323**—Interpreters for the deaf.

HEALTH CARE

- SB 42**—Rabies control.
- SB 54**—Establishes a state arthritis program.
- SB 63**—Adds personal care services as eligible medical assistance benefit.
- SB 66**—Relates to health services corporations.
- SB 82**—Relating to cigarettes and medical research fund.
- SB 86**—Relates to prepaid prescription drug program.
- SB 91**—Authorizes optometrists to use diagnostic pharmaceutical agents.
- SB 127**—Increases reimbursement to local governmental health facilities.
- SB 136**—Relates to removal of eye tissue for transplant.
- SB 147**—Licensed practical nurses to be covered by "Good Samaritan Act".
- SB 171**—Financial aid for nursing students.
- SB 185**—Changes current law on benefits paid by health services corporations.
- SB 221**—Relating to physical examinations and condition of teachers.
- SB 231**—Relating to physical examinations and condition of teachers.
- SB 234**—Revises statutes covering practice of chiropractic.
- SB 284**—Revises statutes dealing with the practice of optometry.
- SB 321**—Cruelty and abandonment of animals, rabies control.
- SB 325**—Establishment of residential homes for developmentally disabled.
- SB 340**—Relates to licensure and regulation of chiropractors.

HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

- SB 56**—Changes composition of Highways and Transportation Commission.
- SB 111**—Farmers allowed to harvest hay on highway rights-of-way.
- SJR 17**—Transfers to the Highway Fund a certain amount of the Conservation Commission funds.

HIGHWAY PATROL

- SB 85**—Relates to certain time and expense allowances for members of the Highway Patrol.
- SB 88**—Permits retiring members of the Highway Patrol to purchase their sidearm and badge.
- SB 190**—Relates to drivers refusing to stop when signaled by the Highway Patrol.
- SB 220**—Establishes Highway Patrol Training Fund.
- SB 272**—Relates to arrests made by the Highway Patrol.
- SB 306**—Relates to the removal of vehicles from the highways by the Highway Patrol.

HOSPITALS

- SB 4**—Relates to a retirement system for certain employees.
- SB 121**—Increases liens of hospitals on patient's causes of action.
- SB 127**—Increases reimbursement to local governmental health facilities.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- SB 250**—Relates to refunding industrial development bonds by cities and counties.

INSURANCE

- SB 10**—Relates to the licensing of insurance agents, agencies, and brokers.
- SB 11**—Relates to capital and surplus requirements for insurance companies.
- SB 26**—Regulating premium finance companies.
- SB 58**—Provides for conversion of group health insurance benefits.
- SB 66**—Relates to health services corporations.
- SB 86**—Relates to prepaid prescription drug program.
- SB 106**—Relates to the licensing of nonresident insurance agents.
- SB 178**—Relates to the prevention of arson and incendiarism.
- SB 185**—Changes current law on benefits paid by health services corporations.
- SB 201**—Increases the limits of coverage for motor vehicle liability insurance.
- SB 267**—Relates to insurance transactions.
- SB 290**—Relates to prima facie evidence of uninsured status (automobile insurance).
- SB 309**—Relates to the licensing of insurance agents and brokers.
- SB 327**—Relates to the deposit and transfer of securities.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

- SB 72**—Creates an Illinois-Missouri Bridge Commission.
- SB 328**—Abolishes the Missouri Commission on Interstate Cooperation.

JURIES

- SB 130**—Questioning of prospective jurors.
- SB 132**—Compensation of jury commissioners in St. Louis City.
- SB 194**—Increases compensation of jurors.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

- SB 53**—Relates to collective bargaining for public employees.
- SB 170**—Repeals current provisions requiring employer letters of dismissal.
- SB 259**—Makes numerous changes in the 1980 workers' compensation law.
- SB 292**—Relating to employees covered by the workers' compensation law.
- SB 336**—Provides for collective bargaining for teachers.
- SJR 10**—Permits collective bargaining by school employees.

LIABILITY - CIVIL, INDEMNITY AND IMMUNITY

- SB 27**—Authorizes living wills.
- SB 37**—Compensation of victims of crime.
- SB 76**—Date of taking in condemnation proceedings.
- SB 77**—Costs in condemnation proceedings.
- SB 116**—Electronic surveillance.
- SB 147**—Licensed practical nurses to be covered by "Good Samaritan Act".
- SB 173**—Compensation of victims of crime.
- SB 174**—Increases jurisdictional limit of small claims court.
- SB 207**—Establishes doctrine of comparative negligence.
- SB 211**—Definition of death.
- SB 301**—Relates to the reform of the landlord tenant law.

LIBRARIES

- SB 232**—Relating to tax levies and state aid for public libraries.
- SB 291**—Provides state grants to establish library networks.

LICENSES - GENERAL

- SB 10**—Relates to the licensing of insurance agents, agencies and brokers.
- SB 21**—False statements regarding syphilis test for marriage license.
- SB 26**—Regulating premium finance companies.
- SB 69**—Licensing of day nurseries with twelve or more children.
- SB 106**—Relates to the licensing of nonresident insurance agents.
- SB 113**—Marriage license void ten days from issuance.
- SB 294**—Requires certification of proprietary schools.
- SB 309**—Relates to the licensing of insurance agents and brokers.

LICENSES - LIQUOR AND BEER

- SB 74**—Relating to the sale of intoxicating beer or malt liquor at certain sports stadiums.
- SB 126**—Deletes bonding requirements for certain liquor licenses.
- SB 128**—Relates to age requirements for serving and accepting payment for nonintoxicating beer.

- SB 131**—Relates to the issuance of temporary liquor licenses.
- SB 172**—Relating to arrests for violations of the liquor control law.
- SB 176**—Relates to the sale of liquor by the drink on boats.
- SB 205**—Relating to the review of certain actions of the Supervisor of Liquor Control by the Administrative Hearing Commission.
- SB 230**—Relates to the sale of nonintoxicating beer or malt liquor at certain functions.
- SB 262**—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor on boats.
- SB 264**—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor or beer on certain election days.
- SB 276**—Relates to signs bearing name or trademark of manufacturer of intoxicating liquor.
- SB 277**—Relates to signs bearing name or trademark of manufacturer of intoxicating beer.
- SB 281**—Relates to sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink on Saturdays and Sundays.
- SB 283**—Relates to the sale and production of wine.
- SB 293**—Relates to the sale of intoxicating liquor on certain election days.
- SB 295**—Prohibits the sale of liquor on certain election days.
- SB 314**—Persons licensed to sell malt liquor may also sell light wines.
- SB 319**—Relating to the control of prices paid for alcoholic beverages.

LICENSES - MOTOR VEHICLE

- SB 81**—Relating to the sale and issuance of motor vehicle licenses by certain county officials.
- SB 138**—Relates to the refund of certain motor vehicle registration fees.
- SB 193**—Persons to present city personal property tax receipt when registering motor vehicles.
- SB 198**—Relating to license plates issued to physically disabled persons.
- SB 279**—Relates to Highway Reciprocity Commission and licensing of local commercial motor vehicles.

LICENSES - PROFESSIONAL

- SB 16**—Relating to the licensing of professionals.
- SB 26**—Regulating premium finance companies.
- SB 61**—Numerous changes for state boards licensing professionals.
- SB 62**—Establishes commission to review regulation of professions.
- SB 79**—Relating to the Barber Board, the licensing of barbers and barber schools.
- SB 92**—Relates to continuing education for real estate brokers.
- SB 125**—Relating to felony convictions and licensing.
- SB 169**—Provides for the certification of physical therapist assistants.
- SB 195**—Relates to the licensing of professional counselors.
- SB 215**—Relates to the licensing of electrologists and schools of electrology.
- SB 225**—Relates to the licensing of water well drillers and pump installers.
- SB 234**—Relating to the practice of chiropractic.
- SB 239**—Relating to the licensing of ambulance attendants.

- SB 271**—Establishes peer review of offices of public accounting.
- SB 280**—Relating to the licensing of cosmetologists.
- SB 284**—Relating to optometrists.
- SB 296**—Relating to hearing aid dealers and fitters.
- SB 309**—Relating to licensing of insurance agents and brokers.
- SB 320**—Relating to the licensing of persons operating animal care facilities.
- SB 338**—Licensing of alcoholism, drug and controlled substance abuse counselors.
- SB 340**—Relates to licensure and regulation of chiropractors.

LIENS

- SB 121**—Increases liens of hospitals on patients' causes of action.

LIQUOR AND BEER

(See Licenses - Liquor and Beer)

MARRIAGE

- SB 21**—False statements regarding syphilis test for marriage license.
- SB 113**—Marriage license void ten days from issuance.

MEDICAID

(See Public Assistance)

MENTAL HEALTH

- SB 159**—Credit for prior service for certain employees.
- SB 183**—Missouri Institute of Psychiatry transferred to Department of Mental Health.
- SB 325**—Establishment of residential homes for developmentally disabled.
- SB 338**—Licensing of alcoholism, drug and controlled substance abuse counselors.

MILITARY AFFAIRS

- SB 199**—Relating to school access for military recruiters.
- SB 237**—Alters the name of the civil defense office to the "Emergency Management Agency".

MORTGAGES AND DEEDS

- SB 40**—Relates to security instruments securing future advances.
- SB 263**—Relates to revenue bonds for mortgages.

MOTOR FUEL

- SB 96**—Relates to motor vehicle fuel tax refunds.
- SB 15**—To reduce the fuel tax on gasoline and alcohol fuel.
- SJR 3**—Increases highway user fees including motor fuel tax.

MOTOR VEHICLES

- SB 6**—Relates to special permits issued to oversized vehicles.
- SB 14**—Relates to weight, length and registration fees for certain motor vehicles.
- SB 81**—Relating to the sale and issuance of motor vehicle licenses by certain county officials.

- SB 122**—Director of Revenue may require affidavit stating purchase price of motor vehicle.

- SB 138**—Relates to the refund of certain motor vehicle registration fees.

- SB 193**—Persons to present city personal property tax receipt when registering motor vehicles.

- SB 198**—Relating to license plates issued to physically disabled persons.

- SB 201**—Increases the limits of coverage for motor vehicle liability insurance.

- SB 209**—Relates to motorcycle headgear.

- SB 233**—Provides for additional classification of motor vehicles to be known as "private use-commercial type".

- SB 258**—Provides for taxation of certain motor vehicles powered by electricity.

- SB 279**—Relates to Highway Reciprocity Commission and licensing of local commercial motor vehicles.

- SB 306**—Relates to the removal of vehicles from the highways by the highway patrol.

- SB 344**—Relating to motor vehicle safety and emissions inspections.

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF

- SB 189**—Relating to the use of metal detectors in state parks.
- SB 204**—Relating to the safe drinking water program.

NURSES

- SB 27**—Authorizes living wills.
- SB 171**—Financial aid for nursing students.
- SB 211**—Definition of death.

OPTOMETRY

- SB 91**—Authorizes optometrists to use diagnostic pharmaceutical agents.
- SB 284**—Revises statutes dealing with practice of optometry.

PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACY

- SB 75**—Composition of the Board of Pharmacy.
- SB 86**—Relates to prepaid prescription drug program.

PHYSICIANS

- SB 27**—Authorizes living wills.
- SB 211**—Definition of death.

POLICE

- SB 50**—Prohibits political activities by St. Louis police.
- SB 57**—Retired St. Louis police officers may become special consultants.
- SB 112**—Expands arrest powers of Conservation Commission agents.
- SB 137**—Provides procedure for removal of police chief in certain situations.
- SB 140**—Revises budget procedure of St. Louis City police.
- SB 158**—Increases arrest powers for police in Springfield.
- SB 164**—Increases compensation of Kansas City police officers.
- SB 167**—Certain arrest and court records shall not be closed.
- SB 172**—Relating to arrests for violations of the liquor control law.

- SB 210**—Expands arrest powers of certain peace officers.
SB 218—Surviving spouse of St. Louis police officer may become special consultant.
SB 260—Retiring St. Louis police officer may withdraw money from retirement system

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

- SB 4**—Relates to a retirement system for certain employees.
SB 34—Relates to fixing ad valorem property tax rate for political subdivisions.
SB 48—Creates a botanical garden subdistrict and provides tax support.
SB 53—Relates to collective bargaining for public employees.
SB 93—Tort liability of political subdivisions.
SB 103—Condemnation of private sewer corporations by public sewer districts.
SB 104—Changes election, terms and duties of fire district directors.
SB 142—Expands scope of relocation assistance law.
SB 213—Relates to state, county, township and municipal contracts for capital improvement works.
SB 247—Establishes the Missouri Disaster Assistance Fund.
SB 325—Establishment of residential homes for developmentally disabled.
SJR 11—Lowers required majority for approval of bonded indebtedness.

POLLUTION

- SB 344**—Relating to motor vehicle safety and emissions inspections.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

- SB 60**—Extended terms of imprisonment.
SB 161—Change of judge in probation or parole hearing.
SB 168—Notification of prospective parole.
SB 310—Extends tort defense fund to Board of Probation and Parole.
SB 312—Concurrent sentence may be served in another state.

PROPERTY - REAL AND PERSONAL

- SB 31**—Marketability of title of record to interests in land.
SB 40—Relates to security instruments securing future advances.
SB 65—Disposition of property in dissolution of marriage proceedings.
SB 76—Date of taking in condemnation proceedings.
SB 77—Costs in condemnation proceedings.
SB 109—Relates to abandoned railroad right-of-ways.
SB 134—Requires filing certain information when transferring property.
SB 156—Requires land use coding by assessors.
SB 303—U.S. government securities as replevin bond.

PROPERTY TAX.

(See Taxation and Revenue - Property)

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

- SB 8**—Petitions instituting juvenile proceedings in St. Louis County.
SB 32—Missouri Office of Prosecution Services.
SB 102—Compelled testimony from witness in exchange for immunity.
SB 114—Compelled testimony from witnesses in exchange for immunity.
SB 116—Electronic Surveillance.
SB 168—Notification of prospective parole.
SB 265—Provides salary increase for circuit attorney of St. Louis.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

- SB 58**—Provides for conversion of group health insurance benefits.
SB 63—Adds personal care services as eligible medical assistance benefit.
SB 73—Appeals in public assistance cases.
SB 335—Weatherization to be part of emergency financial assistance.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- SB 115**—Protection of witnesses of crime.
SB 203—Relating to a state fire code and the investigation of fires.
SB 237—Alters the name of the civil defense office to the "Emergency Management Agency".

RAILROADS

- SB 109**—Relates to abandoned railroad rights-of-way.
SB 241—Provides a sales tax credit for certain railroad expenditures.

REAPPORTIONMENT

- SB 187**—Redistricts Missouri's ten congressional districts.

RECORDS, CLOSED OR OPEN

- SB 43**—Certain arrest and court records shall not be closed.
SB 167—Certain arrest and court records shall not be closed.
SB 177—Adoption records open in certain cases.
SB 216—Expungement of certain criminal records.

RECORDERS

- SB 98**—Provides extra duties and compensation for recorders and circuit clerks.
SB 149—Repeals law requiring retention of certain deeds by recorders.

RETIREMENT - GENERAL

- SB 4**—Relates to a retirement system for certain employees.
SB 15—Establishes a retirement system for certain sheriffs.
SB 49—Changes disability pension calculation for St. Louis firemen.
SB 260—Retiring St. Louis police officer may withdraw money from the retirement system.

RETIREMENT - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

- SB 64**—Increased benefits under nonteacher school employee retirement systems.
- SB 71**—Purchase of credit in public school retirement system.
- SB 80**—Purchase of credit in Public School Retirement System.
- SB 89**—Relates to persons eligible to vote for elected trustees of Public School Retirement System.
- SB 150**—Include insurance premium as salary for teachers for computing contribution rate to retirement system.
- SB 186**—Additional benefits for retired St. Louis School employees.
- SB 242**—Increases benefits under nonteacher school employee retirement system.
- SB 268**—Relates to St. Louis School Employee Retirement System.
- SB 282**—Adds two trustees to St. Louis School employee retirement system.

RETIREMENT - STATE

- SB 35**—Compensation for extra duty performed by retired state employees.
- SB 90**—Retirement benefits for legal advisors and administrative law judges.
- SB 94**—Refunds retirement contributions to certain officials and General Assembly members.
- SB 95**—Removes prohibition of the practice of law by retired judges.
- SB 97**—Prior service credit for certain judicial employees.
- SB 99**—Refund of retirement contributions to certain judges.
- SB 107**—Practice of law by retired judges.
- SB 159**—Credit for prior service for certain employees of the Department of Mental Health.
- SB 162**—Eligibility of members, spouses and children for medical insurance.
- SB 297**—Refund of contributions to certain officials and members of the General Assembly.

REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF

- SB 122**—Director of Revenue may require affidavit stating purchase price of motor vehicle.
- SB 138**—Relates to the refund of certain motor vehicle registration fees.
- SB 288**—Relating to funds submitted by the Department of Revenue.

REVISION BILLS

- SB 5**—Corrects drafting errors in HB 1195 of 1980 on credit transactions.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS

- SB 6**—Relates to special permits issued to oversized vehicles.
- SB 14**—Relates to weight, length and registration fees for certain motor vehicles.
- SB 111**—Farmers allowed to harvest hay on highway rights-of-way.
- SB 209**—Relates to motorcycle headgear.
- SB 233**—Provides for additional classification of motor vehicles to be known as "private use - commercial type".

SB 279—Relates to Highway Reciprocity Commission and licensing of local commercial motor vehicles.

SB 306—Relates to the removal of vehicles from the highways by the Highway Patrol.

SJR 3—Relates to increasing certain highway user fees and taxes.

SJR 4—Issuance of state bonds for highway purposes.

SJR 17—Transfers certain Conservation Commission funds to the Highway Fund.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SB 96—Director of Revenue to establish regulation regarding certain motor fuel tax refunds.

SB 100—Judicial review of agency decisions and rules.

SB 200—Administrative rules - suspension by joint committee of General Assembly.

SB 59—Changes disclosure requirements for takeover bids.

SB 101—Relating to the sale of the Missouri Register and the Code of State Regulations.

SEWERS AND SEWER DISTRICTS

SB 103—Condemnation of private sewer corporations by public sewer districts.

SB 318—Boundaries of sewer districts in Class II counties.

SHERIFFS

SB 15—Establishes a retirement system for certain sheriffs.

SB 238—Boarding of prisoners in all counties and St. Louis City.

SB 286—Raises sheriffs' mileage allowance in certain instances.

SB 337—Raises compensation of sheriffs in counties of the second, third and fourth classes.

SJR 13—Permits a county to levy tax for sheriff's department.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

SB 93—Sets forth grounds for liability of state and political subdivisions.

STATE DEPARTMENTS

SB 52—Establishes Department of Corrections.

SB 88—Permits retiring members of the Highway Patrol to purchase their sidearm and badge.

SB 100—Judicial review of agency decision and rules.

SB 101—Relating to the sale of the Missouri Register and the Code of State Regulations.

SB 154—Provides salary adjustments for certain officials whose salary is set by law.

SB 165—Blind persons' vending facilities in public buildings.

SB 180—Pilot program - clinics for spaying and neutering dogs and cats.

SB 183—Missouri Institute of Psychiatry transferred to Department of Mental Health.

SB 200—Administrative rules - suspension by joint committee of General Assembly.

SB 222—Separate appropriations required for personal service and compensation increase expenditure.

SB 227—Designates Administrative Hearing Commissioners as Administrative Law Judges.

- SB 285**—Reduction of personnel employed by state departments.
- SB 313**—Transfers Bureau for Blind from Division of Family Services to Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
- SB 315**—Authorizes state employee deductions for purchase of credit union shares.
- SB 339**—Relates to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.
- SB 342**—Relates to the use of Missouri coal in state institutions.
- SB 345**—Establishes the State Fair Commission.

SURVEYORS

- SB 224**—Compensation for surveyors of third and fourth class counties.
- SB 1**—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts.
- SB 12**—Relates to implementing the state revenue limit.
- SB 96**—Relates to motor vehicle fuel tax refunds.
- SB 110**—Repeals corporate franchise tax.
- SB 148**—Permits Class II county collectors to collect city taxes.
- SB 152**—Reduces the fuel tax on gasoline and alcohol fuel.
- SB 232**—Relating to tax levies and state aid for public libraries.
- SB 251**—Exempts certain corporations from franchise tax.
- SB 256**—Relates to implementation of the state revenue limit.
- SB 258**—Provides for taxation of certain motor vehicles powered by electricity.
- SJR 1**—Extensively rewrites state and local revenue limits.
- SJR 5**—Excludes certain funds from state revenue limit.

TAXATION AND REVENUE - INCOME

- SB 1**—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts.
- SB 47**—Relates to certain income tax credits.
- SB 70**—Provides certain income tax deductions.
- SB 123**—Excludes interest and dividend income from taxation.
- SB 153**—Imposes business income tax to replace merchants' and manufacturers' tax.
- SB 219**—Provides income tax credit for tuition costs.

TAXATION AND REVENUE - PROPERTY

- SB 1**—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts.
- SB 13**—Relates to taxation of certain farm products.
- SB 17**—Relates to taxation of in-transit property.
- SB 34**—Relates to fixing ad valorem property tax rate for political subdivisions.
- SB 47**—Relates to property tax credits.
- SB 48**—Creates a botanical garden subdistrict and provides tax support.
- SB 145**—Allows school districts to levy sales tax, reduce property tax.
- SB 146**—Repeals the merchants' and manufacturers' tax.
- SB 153**—Repeals merchants' and manufacturers' tax.
- SB 193**—Persons to present city personal property tax receipt when registering motor vehicles.

- SB 214**—Revises notice required in delinquent tax foreclosures.
- SB 232**—Relating to tax levies and state aid for public libraries.
- SB 248**—Reduces assessment ratio from 33 1/3% to 20%.
- SB 307**—Equalization and review of tax assessments in first class counties.
- SJR 2**—Permits exemption of certain business personal property
- SJR 8**—Authorizes partial real property tax exemption.
- SJR 11**—Lowers required majority for approval of bonded indebtedness.
- SJR 13**—Permits a county to levy a tax for sheriff's department.
- SJR 14**—Expands legislative authority to provide property tax relief.
- SJR 15**—Authorizes certain business personal property tax exemptions.

TAXATION AND REVENUE - SALES

- SB 1**—Relating to various taxes and state aid to school districts.
- SB 38**—Extends life of Kansas City transportation sales tax.
- SB 45**—Exempts the sale of all food from sales tax.
- SB 46**—Exempts certain sales of food from sales tax.
- SB 122**—Director of Revenue may require affidavit stating purchase price of motor vehicle.
- SB 144**—Exempts sales of certain paper items from sales tax.
- SB 145**—Allows school districts to levy sales tax if property tax reduced.
- SB 15**—Sales tax exemption for sale of defoliants.
- SB 163**—Extends life of St. Louis transportation sales tax.
- SB 175**—Excludes tips from amount of sale for sales tax purposes.
- SB 241**—Provides a sales tax credit for certain railroad expenditures.
- SB 269**—Reduces sales tax on food to 1 7/8%.
- SB 275**—Relates to the St. Louis area transportation sales tax.
- SB 308**—Partial sales tax exemption for mobile homes.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

- SB 36**—Relates to the establishment of an emergency telephone system.
- SB 116**—Electronic surveillance.

TREASURER

- SB 288**—Relating to funds submitted by the Department of Revenue.

USURY

- SB 5**—Corrects drafting errors in HB 1195 of 1980 on credit transactions.
- SB 243**—Raises maximum interest rate on certain new car loans.
- SB 302**—Relating to retail time sales.
- SB 326**—Relating to finance charges on small loans.

UTILITIES

- SB 36**—Relates to the establishment of an emergency telephone system.

SB 335—*Weatherization to be part of emergency financial assistance program.*

VITAL STATISTICS

SB 67—*Revises fees of state and local registrars of vital statistics.*

WATER RESOURCES

SB 330—*Authorizes the issuance of water pollution control bonds.*

WELFARE

(See Public Assistance)

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

SB 37—*Compensation of victims of crime.*

SB 90—*Retirement benefits for administrative law judges and legal advisors.*

SB 259—*Makes numerous revisions in the 1980 workers' compensation law.*

SB 292—*Relating to employees covered by the workers' compensation law.*

